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TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. SIX COPIES FOR TEN DOLLARS. PAUL SEYMOUR.

chantable uncle, and starting in life with these fathers of the republic have acted?

To make a new Government and intro- every body who had black eyes? to make a speech tedious beyond endur- ing the children of Africa?

upon the hypothesis that, as ignorant, sav. zens of a weak or savage tribe or nation. and carry them off into perpetual bondage; to exercise jurisdiction? In times past, the eration after generation! to exercise jurisdiction? In times past, the Popes of Rome have, I believe, arrogated authority to dispose of heathen savage nations and their people, according to the sand obey orders. He may be forced into the so enlightened in regard to the natural rights of all mankind it would be impossible to the sand obey orders. The cambila, Capt. Shanaon, arrived at Halifax thus proves that the only obstacle in the such arrived at Halifax thus proves that the only obstacle in the such arrived at Halifax thus proves that the only obstacle in the savage nations and their people, according to the savage of the world and in this country, and obey orders. He may be forced into the savage of the world and obey orders. He may be forced into the savage of the world and obey orders. The cambila, Capt. Shanaon, arrived at Halifax thus proves that the only obstacle in the savage of the world and in this country, answer: It is the act of our Creator which and obey orders. He may be forced into the savage of the world and in this country, and will be due at Boston at the savage of the world and in this country, and will be due at Boston at the savage of the world and in this age of the world and in this country, and will be due at Boston at the savage of the world and in this age of the world and in the o'clock on to-morrow. She brings Liverpool and obey orders. The cambilation of the savage of th thus given and granted to a master have given and granted to a master have never recognized the right of the Pope.—
From the impossibility of establishing a tribunal among men and nations clothed with authority to decide who shall be masters and who slaves, and to secure acquiescence and without standard very little mode without it, and consequently no manufers and one status of the previous week. Along the ranks, he may reluctantly obey orders and serve the ranks and ser and submission to the awards of such tribunal, it is manifest that there can be no harthe people of the earth can be thrown into classes, of masters on the one side and slaves on the other and made to sustain such relations to each other, without vio.

and that I ought to be strongly attached to the companion had judgment as to be capable of acting distributions of my country, which have increased by a greater ratio than our slave creetly for himself. The father's trouble abolishing slavery, promised compensation, enabled me to use from a very humble to a captives. Why this difference between the population. This result was attributable, and expense vary according to circumto the owners of the slaves. I never could der such a state of things that so many according to circumto the owners of the slaves. I never could der such a state of things that so many according to circumto the owners of the slaves. I never could der such a state of things that so many according to circumto the owners of the slaves. A finished classical education consent to treat our slaveholders worse than slaveholders worse than slaveholders lose their estates and become which, I am told, I shall probably be in uncivifized, unchristian people, they occu- 1840 our slave population was 182,258. cannot be acquired by the son before he ar- England and Mexico treated theirs. As the bankrupt. structed to retire in consequence of opinstructed to retire in con tion of slavery, it be just and righteons to last slaves of negroes, will not the same ding to the ratio of the property purchased, just as more abunilant and more readily procured the field by the Hungariana, and nothing could be majority decided against calling a convent reason have equal force when applied to representation. In 1848 they had increase of our white population, more complete than the defeat of the united Rustion. In 1847 and 1848 they determined Indians? True, their skins are not so black ed to 139,612, showing a gain in eight time he is nineteen or twenty and may then instead of a slave. I would not break up the time rapidly approaches when employin favoir of a convention by majorities equal. as those of Africans; yet, if difference of years exceeding 31,000. We have no an. be sufficiently mature in judgment to act for a menagerie of skuriks, if created accord- ers will find it to their interest to hire free was obliged to fall back on Raab, which city is ly decisive. It is needless to demonstrate color be any argument in favor of making nual connectation of free persons as we himself. Yet the law is arbitrary. It ing to law, without making compensation laborers instead of slaves. Indeed I am that this change was the result of party tac. slaves of the darker races, the contrast be- have of slaves, except of school children makes no allowance for these varying cir. to its owner. tics seeking advantage over political ad tween the Indian and white man is suffice seeking advantage over political ad tween the Indian and white man is suffice seeking advantage over political ad tween the farmer to cultivate No matter what has brought it ciently striking to justify the experiment. Our free white children between these ages onc. Fastidious cars might take offence ty or seventy millions in order to rid the his farm by free labor. By consulting the about, we are to have a convention; and But surely the color of the skin does not numbered 160,834. In 1848 they reach. Were I to call the child a slave until he State of slavery? By no means. How, census of 1840 I find, from the best estithe great questions now are, what changes favor slavery any more than the color of the ed 183,458, showing a gain of 22,624 in reached the age when the control of the then, is slavery to be exterminated and the mate I am capable of making, that there is the latter had been obliged to take refuze in Wal-

under whose operations we have been long Britain in 1812, was the violation of our satisfied with their own platform of prin. and that which is conferred on the master The advocates of slavery have denounced accurate statistical information, to ascertain secured in the enjoyment of life, liberty and liag on her part, by invading our ships, im- cipies, and when they have destroyed the to hold a negro slave for life; and the right colonisation as impracticable. The Amer. what portion of those four-fifths are capaproperly, and every civil, religious, and po- pressing our seamen and making them salutery operations of the act of 1833, in both cases to appropriate the service of ican Colonisation Society has ascertained ble of supporting themselves by their labor, litical privilege, involve the highest respon- slaves. I say slaves, because to make a when they have commenced the work of the child and of the slave to the use of the beyond all controversy that \$50 when and in addition supplying something for the liting and mussian moops on the 11th, without so abilities. In the great work, so pregnant man fight or work on board a ship against agitation by their own instability and the parent and master is identical. All of it using their own ships and \$60 when char
with good or evil, every citizen must feel his will is slavery more aggravated than that sudden destruction of the law restraining depends upon positive law, induced by the tering vessels is sufficient to transport a man the 65,244 children under 10 years of age,

Strate Accounts.—A stage was driven off prewith good or evil, every citizen must feel his will is slavery more aggravated than that sudden destruction of the law restraining an intense interest. It is not my purpose, of forcing him to hoe or plow corn. Was the importation of slaves, it is our duty to policy of the government, and the law may to Africa and maintain him until he can and 5,117 old men and women over 55 cipice and tell mio a deep guily, about however, to enter at large upon the consid- there not as much justice, according to any speak. Indeed, my friends, those who think eration of every subject upon which the code of morals, in the British practice o. as I do are bound to speak in self defence. convention must act. To do so would be impressing our sailors as there is in enslav. We are constantly misrepresented. We

I believe that slavery as it exists among so that Christian masters may improve their odious with uninformed and prejudiced perus is a great evil—wrong in its origin— condition. If that be conceded, does it sons. But should our adversaries win a thing. The husband has the legal right to whole slave population of Kentucky to Afinjurious in its continuance to both races. not necessarily follow that it is equally triumph by such unworthy means, it would appropriate the services of the wife to his rica in a body. I admit they cannot be there is less clear profit to our farmers upon cal lacts which have passed under my personal white and black—and that it ought to be just for the moral and religious part of the be of short duration. He who is deceived use. The rights growing out of this relaand irreligious citizens in order to improve consequence, and loathes the deceiver. As mai importation of negroes and making them slaves. But there are many who, regarding the institution as having been forced garding the institution as having been forced.

Commenced valuation of the settlements in Africa.

**Com their condition? Under this new doctrine examples of the misrepresentations of our by the policy of Great Biltain upon our co. to the minority of Jews, Turks and infidels, abolitionists of the Philips and Garrison, when begun, the freedom of the woman is Instead of sending out decrepit old age and a greater amount of labor in a given time. oy the policy of Great Billiam upon our college with a listinct, substantive propositions.

The contract is indissoluble helpless infancy to burthen the colony, we lindeed the former could dispense with a list. It is not true that any plant which the change, believing the perpetuation of the change, believing the perpetuation of the perpetuation of the perpetuation of the period of the peri ter and slave than any new order of things should be enslaved by a board of censors, out making compensation. which human wisdom can devise and ac- so that immural and infidel publications What is that northern abolition imputed complish. The argument which maintains might be suppressed and society thereby inthat slavery is right in its origin, is founded proved? What becomes of the right of forthwith liberated; vented with equal, civil, ringe relation, and forces those who enter made nearly twenty years ago before the owners. The value placed upon our slaves without manufact the right of forthwith liberated; vented with equal, civil, ringe relation, and forces those who enter made nearly twenty years ago before the owners. conscience, the liberty of speech and of social, and political rights; and in all reage, and unchristian people are made more the press, or any other great and essential spects placed upon the same level with their age, and uncorristian people are made more against the plished in less time than thirty or forty that sum amounts to \$3,645,222 per anticular more humane, more h the doctrine be true, that the intelligent, would allow intermarriage between the will of the orphan, and gives the master years. If it be systematically commenced num. The census of 1840 shows 55,776 bonates, silicates, phosphotes of ammonia, lime, embued with a knowledge of the true God, by being brought under the control and dominion of civilized and christian nations, for a control and control and christian nations, for a control and christian nations, for a control and control and control and christian nations, for a control and dominion of civilized and christian nations, for a control and dominion of civilized and christian nations, for a control and dominion of civilized and christian nations, for a control and gives the master years. It it be systematically commenced num. The census of 1840 shows 55,170
magnesia, nor a control and gives the master years. It it be systematically commenced num. The census of 1840 shows 55,170
magnesia, nor a control and dopowerful and virtuous, may rightfully enpowerful and christian nations, for a control and doslave the foolish, the weak, and the victious which may contain therefore, to advance the improvement and for their improvement and for their improvement and lew causes a vagrant to be arrested and tucky and transfer the race to Africa. The our slave population has increased but little. them. the direct tendency of such a doctrine is happiness of the weak, the barbarous, and the direct tendency of such a doctrine is is willing to organize our society upon any sold, and gives the purchaser a right to connappiness of the weak, the barbarous, and the subversion of those fundamental prin- such basis. I have often made speeches to the barbarous and appropriate the services made; the daily developments of the unlimcivilized, and christian community may ciples of human liberty heretofore held sa. prove the absurdity of attempting, and the rightfully reduce the individual or tribe to cred as the very basis of our republican in- impossibility of accomplishing any such slavery. Suppose we concede that this argument is well founded, and that intelli- yield to this doctrine of the right to enslave thies in the social, just as there are attracgence and christianity, combined with pow- for the purpose of improving, it would be tions and repulsions, in the ustural world, er, may of right seize the subjects or citi- with the qualification that, as soon as the which effectually prevent the commingle. barbarian of the desert had been civilised, ment of two distinct races into the same and christianised in the school of slavery, social and political landy. To attempt it, and is to be organized which shall decide compensation to his benevolent and Christone is to destroy an interesting and a formation of almost the practicability of sexes unable to labor. I state these facts which shall decide compensation to his benevolent and Christone is surface be covered with some and had paid by his labor a reasonable is to destroy all harmony and to war against telligent, moral, and christian; and how commissions may be obtained by those jus.

This qualification is no part of the colonisation, and the colonisation is no part of the colonisation.

The opponents of the colonisation, however, finding their old colonisation, however, finding their old colonisation, however, finding their old colonisation.

This qualification is no part of the colonisation is no part of the colonisation.

This qualification is no part of the colonisation is no part of the colonisation. telligent, moral, and christian; and how be permitted to resume the free exercise of colonisation. commissions may be obtained by those justifying them to invade the territories of the nature. This qualification is no part of the invade the sanctity of vested rights. There invade the sanctity of vested rights. feeble, barbarous, and unchristian, and to doctrine. On the contrary, if I understand may be, for aught I know, persons in Kenmake slaves of them? Is it not impossible the pro-slavery creed, it is that the benefits the pro-slavery creed, it is the pro-slavery creed to constitute such a tribunal? What nation conferred upon the race enslaved are so stuor people on earth would submit to its de-

tions and their people, according to the people, according to the people, according to the people of all mankind, it would be impossible to rights, and the act of Government which the ranks and abot for desertion or disobe. Specie is entirely fallacious. The emigra-on the 9th. Duringlast week 339 deaths of chol-the putrefactive fermentation cannot be proposed the people of all mankind, it would be impossible to rights, and the act of Government which the ranks and abot for desertion or disobe. pleasure of Mis Hotiness. But the people establish the institution of slavery, were it thus given and granted to a master have establish the institution of slavery, were it creates and vests us with our civil and legal dience of orders. After being forced into the institution of slavery, were it creates and vests us with our civil and legal dience of orders.

ed a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than the pro-slavery party, they put forth the idea in violation of natural justice, create a protect the pro-slavery party, they put forth the idea in violation of natural justice, create a protect the pro-slavery party, they put forth the idea in violation of natural justice, create a protect the pro-slavery party, they put forth the idea in violation of natural justice, create a protect the pro-slavery party, they put forth the idea in violation of natural justice, create a protect the pro-slavery party, they put forth the idea in violation of natural justice, create a protect the pro-slavery party, they put forth the idea in violation of natural justice, create a protect to the pro-slavery party, they put forth the idea in violation of natural justice, create a protect to the pro-slavery party, they put forth the idea in violation of natural justice, create a protect to the pro-slavery party, they put forth the idea in violation of natural justice, create a protect to the most and intellectual wants of the most slaver more of us would be compelled to the most slaver more of us would be compelled to the providence will exceed any of them they addressed an autegraph letter to fine most slaver more of us would be compelled to the most slaver more of us would be compelled to the most slaver more of us would be compelled to the most slaver more of us would be compelled to the most slaver more of us would be compelled to the most slaver more of us would be compelled to the most slaver more of us would be compelled to the most slaver more of us would be compelled to the most slaver more of us would be compelled to the most slaver more of us would be compelled to the most slaver more of us would be compelled to the most slaver more of us would be compelled to the most slaver more of us would be compelled to the most slaver more of us would be compelled to the most slave

transporting and selling him in the United States as a slave. By an act approved —, tion. Furthermore, that the new constitu- appropriate the proceeds of his labor to the least of enthusiasm, ready to set up the crease of cur wealth. Man is prone to

are charged with designs and opinions to ance. My principal object is to present But let us admit, for the argument, that which we are totally opposed. There is, I and defend my opinions on the subject of it is the will of God, and therefore just, have no doubt, some intentional misreprethat heathen savages should be enslaved, sentation with a view to render our positions

or people on earth would submit to its de-crees, if it were established and attempted poorly requited by perpetual servitude, gen-right in the services of a slave. With all but he is fined for the failure. The citizen ment concedes the ability of the negroes by such, if there be eny, I widely differ. is required to perform a tour of duty in the their own labor to colonise themselves, and may exercise this natural right derived from be so regarded and identified with felony. things before their departure. After years of patient observation and God as his reason and judgment shall re- A soldier or seiler voluntarily enlists. He But suppose we were injured to some exconsideration, I have become thoroughly quire. But as soon as government is form. may thereby incur for a term of years or tent in the manner suggested. Is it not a slaves on the other and made to sustain such relations to each other, without violence. A state of slavery is, therefore, nothing short of a state of hostility between opposing phalanxes, where one side has one opposing phalanxes, where one side made in the people, injurious to us our just snare of the governation of the surface sold the governation of the state of the governatio seeks for an opportunity to regain its original position. It is impossible to recon. Hence, as we are to construct a new Govis almost invariably superseded by a civil naval service of some countries, the ranks we may speak in favor of slave labor, nal position. It is impossible to recon. cile the slave and teach him to love his condition.

The constitution and laws of the United The constitutional provision which shall point to The constitution and laws of the United The constitutional provision which shall point to The constitution and the constitution of the constit The constitution and laws of the United States indicate a strong national sentiment against slavery in its origin. Our revolutionary fathers, in framing the Federal Constitution, vested Congress with power to probibit the importation of slaves from the instructional provision was carried into effect by an act of January, 1808. This constitutional provision was carried into effect by an act of January, 1808. This constitutional provision was carried into effect by an act of January, 1808. This constitutional provision which shall point to given to his creatures. Indeed, it has grown into a suppress the rights which God hath suppress the right suppress to the contract form it during their few on the content of the read of the right which have the suppress to the suppress to be this. The assume that the soil has reported to the contract form it bears and in the malaria of a rice planta, like sone suppress to be this. The sone into a read form of the removed to the contract form it bears and in the malaria of a rice pla

the subject of it without crime on his part.

In the other case, it is also involuntary, but tion, by which hundreds of thousands of all it; for, besides those altogether worthless, cannot be made to preserve their natural fertility All governments impose upon their citizens, service, servitude, or slavery, the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, males capable of laboring cannot more

provision wes carried into effect by an act approved 2d March. 1807. This act for-feited to the United States all vessels fitted out for the purpose of engaging in the advocates for the purpose of engaging in the slave trade, and imposed a fine of \$20,000 upon the individual who should engage in fitting out any such vessel. It also imposed for the advocates of not less than \$10,000, and imprisonment nat less than \$1,000, and imprisonment nat l

1820, Congress made the foreign slave tion was to be subject to amendments pro- use of the master. Now let us look at natural rights of mankind as paramount to idleness when he can live on the labor of the General, the city, end the French sation. trade piracy, and imposed the punishment of death upon those who might engage in it. Washington signed and approved the Constitution as President of the Convention, and afterwards liberated all his slaves. tion, and afterwards liberated all his slaves. the new constitution, those who desire to which is the same thing, in the man who Sober, matter-of-fact reasoning finds proper. industry and frugality by many strong mo-Jefferson (who, in reference to slavery, said take the sense of the people upon the inthe trembled for his country when he restitution of slavery and its confinuance forthe trembled for his country when he restitution of slavery and its confinuance foramine these cases we shall find that some governments, capable of executing their membered that God was just,") signed and ever saw that the door was open to them. of them grow out of contracts voluntarily mandates, declare it shall exist. Our State stimulated by the wages he is to receive, with the French, are all leaving, and the whole Fellow Citizens. I feel a deep sense for the people of Kentucky, and of gratitude to the people of Kentucky, and of gratitude to the people of the new peopl of gratified to the people of the people of the state. Raised in the especially to those residing in the State. Raised in the river section of the State. Raised in the growing county of Barren, educated by a septiment country of Barren, educated by a septiment solution of the state and starting in life with these fathers of the republic have needed and in the convention who are not now willing to incorporate in the new, power of government and are forced the action of the government and are forced on the section of the state. The posel of them according to his own pleas.

The posel of them according to his own pleas, not now willing to incorporate in the new, power of government and are forced the action of the government and are forced the action of the government and are forced the natural rights of the action of the government and are forced the natural rights of t charitable uncle, and starting in life with the strongest professional competition, lawe been sustained in a most confiding and encouraging manner. I have been additional and encouraging manner. I have been enforced for two hundred years. The government has encouraged by another to such motives operate the first to which I will call your attention. The government has encouraged by another body of troops, proving a body of 20,000. and encouraging indimer. The decimal state trade upon us. It to submit patticular amendments for the legal vanced trom poverty to competency, if not their sense of justice had tolerated the seizure of unchristian savages and making years I have been almost constantly employed in some high public station; and I ployed in some high public station; and I proposed in some high public station; and I ployed in some high public station of the people. Look also at the ratification of the people. Look also at right to control his son until he is twenty. The government has encouraged her citi. The does not dispose of the propose of the ployed in some light public station, and incomplete station, and station of slaves in such interplace all personal training and education almost equivalent into slaves in such interplace all personal training and education almost equivalent into slaves in such interplace all personal training and education almost equivalent into slaves in such interplace all personal training and education almost equivalent into slaves in such interplace all personal training and education almost equivalent into slaves in such interplace all personal training and education almost equivalent into slaves in such interplace all personal training and education almost equivalent into slaves in such interplace all p

inclined to think even now that it would be shall we make in our present form of Gov. eye. What would the world think if all four years. 'These acts prove that we are father ceased according to law. But I de. black and white races separated? I ams. only about one-fifth part of our slave popuernment! what new principles ought we to persons with white eyes should congregate destined to follow the States of Delaware fy human ingenuity to distinguish and point wer, masters will do it voluntarily or for a lation able-bodied men between the ages of Germany.—Several principalities and duchles and seriously resolve to make slaves of and Maryland, where the slave population out a difference in the nature of the power compensation which the slaves can pay, 17 and 50 years. The other four-fifths are have given in their adhesion to the treaty concluis fast acceding and giving place to freemen. conferred by law upon the parent to hold and that it can be done and ought to be composed of women and children, old men ded on the 26th of May, between Prussia, Saxony duce important changes in the old system, the old system, the of the causes of war against Great When the advocates of slavery become dis. his child in service and handwer. co-operate with or run counter to natural provide for himself. The hire of a healthy years of age, would require a considerable from the city, night before that instice and right as circumstances vary. In negro man and girl of seventeen or eighteen, portion of the labor of the productive and woman, was no seriously injured that her life is this case the child is the involuntary (I will one year, will take both to Liberia and working hands, for their support. Now, desputed of St. Louis Union, 2d. not say slave) servant of his father and maintain them until they can provide for when the old and young, the lame and disthemselves. These facts, of undeniable eased, the helpless of all conditions of our The husband has the legal right to con- truth, establish the practicability of coloni. slaves are supported; when the whole flock trol his wife in many things. The master sation beyond controversy. I do not in. are fed and clothed; fire and lodging provihas no right to control his slave in every. tend to say that it is practicable to send the ded; medical bills and taxes paid, out of same community to enslave the immoral by the trick, is always disgusted with the tion, the dearest of earth, are vested by law to their new home. No such movement be if they employed tree labor altogether. ed to the subject of agriculture, differs so maleand created by law. The servitude of the has ever entered the mind of any philan- And while free labor would be cheaper to day, that I have been induced to submit them the farmer, he could afford to pay higher thropist. To make the plan successful, the farmer, he could afford to pay higher only dissolve it. Here the law, in violation By sending young women as they reached portion of the year. In case he owns staves of the atmosphere. Although air is indispensation them all of the atmosphere of th be made and annulled at the pleasure of at home would be gradually dried up. I the time. Certain it is, that I have known equally true that no animal can live without the contracting parties, regulates the mar. explained this fully and at large in a speech slaves to impoverish instead of enrich their tood, and no plant exist in an impoverished soil ringe relation, and forces those who enter made nearly twenty years ago before the owners. The value placed upon our siaves without manufacture rock and forces those who enter made nearly twenty years ago before the owners. The value placed upon our siaves without manufacture rock and the rock of the into it to continue in it and be its servants. State Colonisation Society at Frankfort. The law causes an orphan to be bound It is a work that ought not to be accom- year 1848 is \$60,820,378. Interest on trefaction. Neither water, oil, carbon, ublogue

[Continued on Third Page]

On the 12th, a serious riot took place between the the generation of the putrefactive fermentation.

Orangemen and Cathorics in the county of Down.

10th. That the fertility imparted to the soil is defile called Dolly's Brae, found their path way- 11th. That every particle of earth, as it is laid, all the passes surrounded, hills occupied by naturally constituted, contains a portion of the immence number of Roman Catholics, provided fertilizing principle. The surface earth, or with forks and freedress and plainty contempla. with forks and fire-arms, and plainty contemplamuch the greater part being of the Boman Catholic so rejuctantly, never leaves the surface so fertile body. 38 Ribbonmen had been taken prisoners.
On Friday two medical gentlemen drove through
13th. Many plants do impart more fertility to the country round about the scene of contest, with the soil than they extract from it during their

vantages before Ucranora.

An agent of Schleswig had arrived at Berlin, to protest against the armistice.

a very sharp conflict took place on tha lith before 3000 to Preeburg, and but for the timely arrival of Russian troops to cover his retreat, Hayinan and his staff would have been captured. The Turkish Ambassador, announced that Bem had completely

BY DR. R. T. BALDWIN, OF WINCHESTER, VA.

to his own use. In the first of these cases, ited capacity of Africa to receive and supthe servitude is involuntary and forced upon port the black population of the United bring on an average \$65.35 and a fraction will not produce a more remunerative clop of

imposed to cure the disease and crime of ranks and conditions are annually thrown there are boys between 10 and 17, and old without measure; on the contrary, lands naturalupon our shores; and the example of our men, between 50 and 55, numbering 17,- ly poor, may be made exceedingly fertile with-

State being master, just as its wants and almost without a dollar, have opened the than support themselves and those of both soil in a state of repose, and a formation of altian master for the tuition, then he should to emancipation, unless it be connected with quired is enforced by fines, by imprison- colonising the slaves, so that it no longer to show that our slaves do not by their labor substances or other. Exhausted lands, which

7th. That the analytical investigations of learned chemists, totally disregarding the vital principle of life, have not promoted the interest of agriculture. On the contrary, diverting the attention of agriculturists from careful observa-

Back Numbers Wouted.

duced to aubecribe.

If eny of our sobscribers can send as one or all of the following back unmbers of the Examiner, they will greatly oblige us by so doing: Of Vol. 1-Nos. 22, 25, 26, 36, 39, 47, 48, 50, 52,

Of Vol. 2-Nos. 56, 57, 61, 62, 63, 69, 73, 75, 78, 79, 91.

Not a Defent but a Delay.

No Emancipationist ought to be discouraged by the result of the late elections. The want of success is more apparent than real. See what has been accomplished. A few years sgo, scarcely a man spoke against the lostitution of slavery. It was a forbidden subject. Now, the people of the State have come up and looked the system in the face. It connot stand that look. It will shrink away like a guilty thing. We have met with a delay, not a defeat. Emanciputionists 'bide their time." The men who have voted for the Emaucipation ticket in 1849 are generally men who can be depended on now. henceforth, and forever. What can they not a tringuph to the pro-slavery party. accomplish?

FAVETTE -The following is the vote of Fayette county at the close of the polla on Wednesday eve

Convention-Dudley, (Pro-Slavery) Wicklife. D. Breckluridge, (Emsuelp'n) 737

Robinson, (independent) Result of the Liection.

The defeat of the emaccipation candidates for the Constitutional Convention in this city, on this subject, we shall now do so.

ity. Mr. Speed, who was horn and has always cles seem to become weary of resisting him. resided in this neighborhood, is the only one of Men who ere frightnued by every obstacle as a speaker, and on him devolved the important little use to themselves nr to their fellow-men charged all the duties jocident to the responsithanks for their well directed labors.

The pro-slavery caudidates are three rich and well known citizens. One of them, Mr. Guthrie, is perlispa the most prominent Domocrat to the State, and the others are Whige. Appeals were made to the people of the city continually by the newspaper orgens of both of the old political parties to oppose the emaucipation ticket. Indeed, opposition to that ticket was made a test of orthodoxy in both political parties .-Both parties feared the effect of the mad dog cry of abolitionism throughout the State, and the leaders of both for weeks before the election caotioned and besought their friends not to show any respect for emaccipation. The people were told, what was true, namely, that emancipation would inevitably full of the present time, so the most ardeut Emencipationists had not the remotest expectation of carying the State. This view of the present prospects of the Emancipationists had a powerful influence every where, and deterred thousands from voting emancipation tickets, and is perhaps the most forcibia reason for the seeming ill aucceas of our friends throughout the State. We say "seeming iil soccess," because, notwithstanding the failure of our friends every where, the cause of emancipation has spread with unprecedented rapidity in every direction, and is now regarded with profound interest by a large portion of the best citizens of the State. The lebors of our friends are by no means lost, but will tell on the future reading of the essay, he begun to reflect seriousdestiny of this commonwealth. We have failed at the polls, but here succeeded where success was most desirable, namely, lu the hearts doubt the correctness of his own reasoning.and the consciences of thousands of slavehold-

But to resume our subject. The determined hostility of both political parties to emaucipation was the principal reason why the emancipation candidates were unsuccessful here and the first place to circulate his accept. A few in the various counties in the State. But notwithstanding this very general failure, so rapid were the enuquesta over prejudice made by the doctrioes of emancipation, that hed the contest continued a few mouths longer, our friends woold have made a very different exhibition of strength in the convention from what they will now be shie to do. It will be for them to suy whether the hotly atruggle for freedorn and for right shall be continued-whether the cause ises of support from people of all religious dewhich has ou its side all the sanctions of reli- unminations. The subject was at length gion, and all the localcations of human experience, aliall be kept contionally before the minds of the people until darkness gives way to the light of truth, and prejudice yields up the sovereignty to reason.

In this city the pro-clavery men, despairing of carrying their ticket by appealing to the minda and hearts of the people, resorted to means of the most disreputable character. It is very generally believed that they expended thousands of dollars in hribing and corrupting the people. They bought up all the hullten and harrah boys. They purchosed the infinence of the grog-shops and "treated" their friends most extensively,-They who know what corruption a hotly-contested election in a city engenders, will not be amozed when we tell them that hundreds of votes are always corried at such times by those who hid highest for them. There was no competition in this infamous traffic. The pro-slavery people had the husiness in their own hands, The emancipationists did not condescend to steln their great and good canae by resorting to anch

corrupt means to enstain its condidates. 'Again-wa do not think we exaggerate the number of those who are in favor of einancipation, and who were unwilling to yote, when we of these men are in this employment of pro-sianes if they offended the squalitye friends of slavery by acting with the manliness of inde-

But the Emagolpationists of Louisville are y no means defeated. The pro-slevery candidates did not dore to take ground in favor of per- couragement after discouragement, and uverpetuating slanery. Thay were too politic for came obstacle efter obstacle, till their object was REY. W. C. Buck:that. They confined their lebors to an opposi- accomplished. tion to the present movement in favor of Emenination. Mr. Guthrie unuounced himself in favor of a much better klud of Emancipation, so many thought, than that preposed by Mr-Clay: and Mesers. Rodd and Preston, the other pro-slavery candidates, declared they wunld carry out the will of the civizeus of Louisville in relation to Emancipation, if they were elect- whole country. Afterwards, the defection of ed. All the Whig candidates for the Legislethe State Emencipation Convention. Thus, considered only delays. The exemple of Major Perpetualism would not receive one hundred votes of the five thousand that the people of

Lon isville are able to cast. We have thus in a far too hasty manner given our friends out of Louisville a few of the most all its adversaries, the aucompromising holdprominent remona for the failure of the Eman- nees with which he atout by its friends, and ilic cipation ticket in this city. We deeply regret aingleness of purpose with which it appeared this failure, for the sentiment of Louisville in that his whole existence was devoted to this one relution to alavery, cannot be faithfully repra- object. Among all the waverlog of some, the sected by the goutlemen who will take their backelidings of others, and the desertious of not seet in the constitutional Convention. There a few, he kept his hopes numbated, and seemed were meny men in some of the wards actually forced to vote the pro-slavary ticket contrary to their wishes. Many were deterred from going to the polls by the fear of personal injury. Many were seriously beaten. Again we say the result of this election is anything also than

Energy and Perseverance.

The world is full of the wondars accomplish ed by evergy and persovarance. Where the an entents nave ratted; unytetning energy has accomplished its object. No oue hes made his influence felt in the word who did not possess on iron energy of will, a dauntless

perseverance that was auperior to every obstacle. Every greet movement has owed its success to the efforts of persevering men, who, with a great principle before them, would swerva will doubtless excite the surprise of many of neither to the right nor the left. Genine may our readers, who will feel some interest to throw a momentary spleador over the course of knowing why a result so unexpected has taken the movement, but without perseverance the place. So far as we are able to satisfy cariosity spieudor is assies as the giare of the meteor .-The men to accomplish a great object are those The three gentlemen selected as candidates by who labor in darkness and in light, in discourthe Emancipationists are among the best of our agament and in hope. When such men meet citizens. They are simost universally known with one failure, they "try again" with the in Louisville, and ere, wherever known, highly same energy as before. They are determined respected Men of all classes and all opinions that if they do not gain success, they will do award the highest respectability to them. They more-they will "deserve success." One such are, therefore, unexceptionable, aud their defeat man in e nuble cause le a hoet. Hie efforte is not owing to any want of personal popular- must at last be followed by success. Obeta-

these gentlemen who has had much experience and discouraged by every fellate, are of very daty of representing the principles and views Wo believe Timorous and Mistrust are the of the Emencipationists. They who heard his names of the two individuals in the Pilgrim's namerous speeches, in which he explored the Progress who were frightened by the appearwhole field of slavery, concur in believing that auce of the llous on the Hill Difficulty, end left R. J. Hughey was appointed Secretary. After if fair and manly argument, comprehensive the onward course forever. But Christian gomonstration of the vast evils which slavery en- ed, and more formidable in sppearance than in tails on a community, and the great benefits reality. There are some men who can labor which would follow emancipation, could have while every thing goes on well. They seem to consideration, and also the name of some anitainsored the success of any ticket, ours would be foll of energy if no cloud derkeus the horhave succeeded. The Emancipationists are much 1200-hat the appearance of a cloud as large as Indehted to their candidates, and particularly to a man's hand paralyzes their nerves. They are Mr. Speed for hie great end eloquent exertions no longer fit for any thing. Dante has placed in behalf of their good cause. Although he at the entrance of the Inferno the 'dreary sonis and his colleagues are defeated, they have the of those who lived without blame and without proud consolution of knowing that they dis- proise;" that is, who did nothing et all. "Report of them the world permits not to exist. ble position in which their friends placed them. Mercy and Justice disdain them." It is not so and in the name of the Emeucipationists of much from want of good desires that man do Loni-ville, we tender them the most cordial untiling, as from want of onergy and perseverauco. If to act wors as easy as to refrain they

would be exceedingly ective. What was it that enable Washington to atteln the object for which ha was striving? It was not a aplendid military genius, or brilliant ergy-his steedy perseverance that rendered cured. him auccessful. When we read Weshington's statements of the difficution that were heaped up around him, we wender why he did not the eweers. sbarden the cause in despair. In the American Revulution, Providence seems to have intended to show menkind what porseverance could effeet. When Bruce was disheertened, and about all friendship, we ask a reciprocation of the in it a reason at all? Does sound philosophy to alandon the cause in which he vresengaged, a spider taught him a lesson iu perseverance,-Twelve times did the insect try to fasteu its nected with colonisation, to nominate a candihot the thirteenth effort was auccemful. Brace started from his desponding attitude, with now life tufused into every nerve. Man cannot look constitution, about to be formed, the principles around him without seeing the same lesson tanght in an infinite number of waye. The lenguege of ell neture end of all hictory, to those eugaged in a good cause ie, "Persevara!

The history of the efforts in England for the abolition of the sleve trade is full of instruction. A young man twenty-four years of ago had ly upon the matter. So opposed wore his viawa to three of the community, that he began to The more he thought of the matter, however, the more he was convinced that his reasoning was correct. At last he determined to devote himself to the sholition of thas ave trade. That for their support. men was Thomas Clerkson. He resolved in helpers begun to join themselves to him. Mr. Wilberforce culisted himself in the cause. A society was formed. We cannot give anything like a history of this movement. Through difficulties and dangers, Clerkson went on, collecting evidence, and distributing information .-Some religious hodies encouraged the societyfirst the Quakers, then the general Baptists. Then followed letters of approbation and prombrought before Parliement. The enemies of the slave trade met with the most furious opposition. All who supposed themselves interested in the continuance of the trade, planters, mortgagees, merchants, manufacturers and others, raised the most alarming cries. Meetings were called, and frightful resolutions entered into .-The public papers were filled with them. Here, sa well as in pamphlets, the most hitter invectivea wera poured forth sgainst the movers in this matter. The most terrible results were predicted, enumercial rain, robbery, bloodshed.— will tell him that this is the detestable doctring of abolitionism, that he has been accustomed to These terrible scenes were used to furnish argumente agelpet Clarkson and his party. Years of labor passed away. Parliament at last voted upon the matter. For the abolition of the trade there were 88 votes; against it 163. Did the philanthropists despair? Read the following

assage and see: "Upon the news of this signal defeat, the committee for the abolition of the alava trada held a meeting, which was conducted with the most solemn dignity. They voted thanks to the lime before them in which to decida it. It is most solemn dignity. They voted thanks to the librarions minority which had stood forth the asserters of British justice and humanity, and the enemies of a traffic in the blood of man; and the enemies of a traffic in the blood of man; and entered into several resolutions, the entermose.

The latter of Mr. Clay upon the subject, public to their views. the enemies of a trailic in the blood of man; and entered into several resolutions, the enterance of one of which was, that they considered the sets man are in the employment of pro-slavery men and were afreid of offending them, and others were afreid of injuring their business of they offended the sensitive friends of slavery by acting with the manifesses of independent scale, and voting for emancipation.

Clarkson, Wilberforce, and their fellow-laboners, worked on. They passed through dir-

The biatory of the movements in fevor of Parliamentary Reform to England, furnishes Of this there is ample proof in the latter part of enother lesson in favor of perseverance. The friende of this ruesenre met with continued defeats for several years. When the people seem ed to be at length prepared for the measure, the excesses of the French Revolution alarmed the Mr. Pitt seemed to announce roin to the cense ture took grannd in favor of the platform of Frequent defents were sustained, but they were octwithstanding the Emaucipation ticket was Cartwright shows what may be secomplished defented, pro-slaverylem can cleim no triumph. by energy and perseverance, even when connected with no very spleudid ahiitles.

"The Major," says Lord Brongham, "was most invaluable advocate of reform, from the andaunted front which he steedily opposed to even most sangutne when the prospect of succens was the least cheering. No coldness of the people upon a subject lu which their interest was the greatest ever damped the arder of his zeul: no diversion of other questions, which would, from time to time, attract the whole attention of the country, leaving none alive to the cause of reform, could ever draw him off for en honr from his great subject. Standing uloue at times, he would continue to address a hardhearted generation with the sounds which no ears were open to receive. Ever ready to rully them when the least opening presented itselfnever for an instant despairing of the good old cause-at aeasons when the very mention of reform seemed to have peased out of the land, and its name was a strange and ancouth sound to every ear, he would declare that he plainly deecried the coming triumph of the constitution, and that he seemed to see 'the days of Runnymede dawn once more.' They alone who have experienced how much less assy it is to find unfluching apporters, than highly accomplished ones, for the people's cause, so often beirayed hy the people's fickleness, can daly estimate the vest importance of such un advocate, and be fally eware how much more is to be hoped, in the conduct of great affairs, from dauutless conrage and unwearied standiness, than from the most brilliant gifts which vatura can be-

atow, or culture improve." From the Mays-life Hyraid.

Public Meeting in Bracken County. At u meeting of a portion of the citizens of Bracken county, held in the court hugse in Brooksville on Saturday the 2ist of July, 1849. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Convention in favor of "gradual emancipation" connected with colonisation-wherenpon the object of the meeting was explained - on and John Humlong were appointed a committee to report resolutions to the meeling for their ble person for a candidate, who after a short retirement reported the following resolutions: The citizens of Brackeo county here assembled publish in the face of the world the sentiments herein not forth, un the hooest and firm convictions of our best judgment, and pledge curselves to maintain them by every fair, honorable and patriotic means in our power. Ist. We are opposed to a perpetuation of ne

2nd. We believe that the time has yow ar rived, when the citizens of the State should speak out boldly and fearlessly upon the subject, and nominate delegates to the convention shortly to be haid whose sentiments colucide with their own.

groelavery in the State of Kentucky as it nou

3d. We are in favor of gradual emanalemiton connected with cojonisation out of the limits of North America, in aomo situation where the climste, soil, productious and health of the talents of any kind. It was his indomitable en- negro, will be duly conculted and his liberty se-4th. We are opposed to any and every klud

of emaucipation unconnected with colonisation and without a due regard to the just claims of 5th. We are opposed to amancipation of every description, which may require the people to be

taxed to consumate It. 6th. From those who are opposed to us, in liberty of thinking and acting for our selves. 7th. We believe it to be the duty of those

who are in favor of gradual emancipulion coothrend to the beam, and twelve times it falled; dete or candidates in each county, so that the friends of the measure may know and feel their 8th. We ere in favor of incorporating in the

> importation of slaves into the State. 9th. Our delegate is justructed aud required to advocute, and if possible procure to be passed, a clause authorising the Legislaiure of Koutucky, at the next or any ancceeding session to authorise a voir to be taken upon that question

unanimously unanimated and requested to consent that his name shall be used as a candidate written a prixe essay on slavery. After the for the office of delegate to said convention, to support the principles above stated. The resolutions having been read, Dr. Tom-lineon and Rev. Mr. Henderson addressed the meeting in support of thom and the general

principles of Emancipation-and the vote being Mr. Brooks then mede a short speech, accepting of the nomination, ondorsed the principles set forth in the resolutions and pledged himself

On motion the lifeysville papers were request ed to publish the proceedings.

The meeting then adjourned. J. J. BRADFORD, President. R. J. HUOHEY, Sec'ry.

KENTUCKY .- Thereure in the State meny very carnest, eloquent, and energetic advocates of emancipation, but so far as we can judge from have not yet discovered an effectual mode of norameuding their doctrines to the favor of the abort time during which the controversy has been in progress hus permitted them to do.-Slavery is yet, in Kentucky, the custom of the country. People of all classes are habituated to ooking upon the hiack mun as a chattle interest, or at heet as belonging to a variety of the apocles which can never take rank with themelves in respect to lutelligence and the social

Even the poor white man, who, overhorne hy the competition of great neighboring slave proors, with their ganga of servile laborers, finds it difficult to get employment, sees his family sometimes straitened for the means of subsistence-even he will at first, and for a long time, ilsten coldly to the udvocate of emancipa tion and constitutional reform. Damagogues will tell him that this in the detestable doctrine regard with abhorrence bis whole life, and that the object of it all is to raise the negro to au

Years of agitution and argument will be required to dispel the political ignorance upon which these prejudices rest, and that is the work which the friends of emancipetion have before

We consider it unfortenate, then, that the

lished-three months since, has had a great and beneficial effect, by inducing many to take part in the work whe, though favorable to the principal of quantitation, would otherwise have taken no part in the controversy, from the hope-lessible of esecondary.—N. Y. Euc. Post. A letter from the byville lest night, says that Col. Marakall's mighrity in that county will

COMMUNICATIONS.

cour fifth article. You employ this remarks-

For the Bremmer. Dear Sir: I have already intimated that you ometimes draw largely on your imagination .-

ble language: "We feel confident that there are nultiplied thousands of slaveholders in this country, who hold their slaves in the fear of God, end where condnit in relation to them is regulated by the lew of Chilet, remembering that they have a Master in Heavan, to whom they must repder an account." I suppose it would require the multiplication of a thousand by a thousand, to say the leest, to make " multiplied thousands." The product of such multiplication would be a million; and if my lufornation is correct, the number of slaveholders io the United States does not amount to helf a nillion! My impression is that there were shout three hundred thousand before the ennexation of Texas. If you make the necessary calculation, I think you will regret the extravagance of your lauguage. Certain it is that there are not "multiplied thousands of slave holders in this country who hold their slaves in the fear of God." I apprehend the number is comparatively small. Eut it is not pleasant to find fault, and I proceed to make an extract which does credit to your head and your heart. You say, "While, therefore, we pre constrained, from the testimous of the Bole, to believa that slavery as therein warranted and provided for, was benevolently provided for the benefit of the poor, still in consequence of the extensive perversion of it, in this doontry, and its course quent ovit toff acute upon the moral and cocle interests of the white population, we can but regard it as a social and political evil which calls for appropriate remedies and correctives." The soutiments you here express, rather than the rhetorical countraction of the sentence, meet my approbation. I wish it were known from the Ohio to the Nueces that, in your judgment, "slevery" as "warranted" by the Bibla, les benevolent provision "for the benefit of the poor." Is this the kind of alavery we have in this country? Eridently not; for you speak of the "extensive perversion of it" umong us .-Slavery in America so fur as it is perverted from ts original design (and the "perversion" in "extensive") isugwarracted by the Bible. This is your argament egitimately amplified. Now let me esk how much of the slavery of this country is "warranted" by the Bible? As its perversion is extensive, it follows irresistibly that not much of it can lay claim to escriptural warrant. You winit the "evil influences" of slavery "upon the motal and social interests of the white posuletion." Here also are we agreed. You regard alevery as a "social and political evil," and so da I. 'This evil, in your opiulou, "calls for appropriate remedita and correctives." I concur in this aeutiment, and so do the Emancipationists of Kentucky. The Dr. J. J. Bradford was called to the chair and loud call for "appropriate remedies" has given origin to the Emancipation party. How you John Payne, Poter H. Rudd, Nicholas Stroube | correctivea' with the following lauguage taken from your sixth and last article, is more than I cau say. "We are opposed to any interference with, or alteration of the provisions of the present Constitution on the subject." [slavery.] If you feel this opposition "to any interference" &c., how out yes sey that slavery is an "evil which calls for appropriate remedies?" The present Constitution does not furnish these "remedies;" for I; has been in operation fifty years, and still "remedies" are called for. The remedial virtues of the Constitution, if it has any, would here been discovered long since. It Herdin 189, Grigaby 125, Wickliffe 122. Legis. is reasonable to suppose that a remedy would check and even essileate a disease within fifty years. But there has been no check, no eradicotion, and still assignt doctors obstituately persist in giving the same prescription! The discase in the meantime's becoming more and more meliguant; and those who would edopt a different irealment are considered reckless of the

movement upon the subject of slevery et this time, because it has not originated with the citizens of the State, but has been foisted upon us by the lutermeddling of ultra Abolitionists of the North." Is there validity in this reason, or require that such a "movement" should be "op posed" because it originates in the North? 1 so, you ought to oppose our Foreign Missionary operatious; for they originated in the North .-You should array yourself against the American Peace Society; for ita head-quarters are at Boston. I hope you will not take offence if I say of the law of "1833," forbidding the further that your antipathy to the North reminds me of a good man who, noder the promptings of su uureasonabla prejndice, once incredulousis seked, "Cun any good thing come out of Nazareth?" Bot is it true that the present emancipation movement originated in the North? 10th. That David Brooks, Esq., be, and he is think it did not. There was a similar movement in 1792 and in 1799. Was it originated in the North? Was Heury Clay, who so eloquently advocated Emencipation before the formation of our present Constitution, an abolitionist of the North? The trnth is the question of sluve ry has been agitated whenever the people have esoived on making a Constitution. It would have been discussed at any time from '99 to this dey, if the organic law of the State had been changed. This would have been the case If a northern man had never seen Kentucky. Is the present Emuncipation party composed of northern men? Some of the ardent friends of the good couse had the misfortane (perhaps you would cousider it) to be born in the north-a circumstance, however, which luvoives no criminulity. And I will take the liberty of saying that New England may well he ashemed of all her sons who oppose Emancipation in Kentucky. But are much mum us Ciny; Tompklua, Underwood, Graham, J. T. Morehead, Nichoiae, R. J. & W. L. Breckluridge, Young, and a host of others "nitra-abolitioniats of the North?" I presume an overwhelming mejority of the Emancipation party never lived out of a slave State. Permit me respectfully to suggest that tho great queation with every man, and especiully with a minister of the gospel, should be What is right? Deciding this question, let him

health of the body politic.

But you say that you are "opposed to all this

dars to do right whether the North or the South, or the East or the West, shall smile or I must make another extract which meets my hearty approbation. You say, "If we mean to benefit the claves, let us do it liberally and nowhere they can enjoy it. LET THE GOVERNMENT equality with him, his natural superior. And ADJUST ITSELF TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE these appeals to established popular prejudices enfice for the occasion. concun." The Italies and capitals are all your own. You seem to have adopted the Emanci. pation creed. I say with you, let the slaves be prepared for liberty and pleced where they can enjoy it. This is the doctrine for which I have ever coutended. You may, "Let the Government adjust itself to the requirements of the case," &c. I emphatically say, Anten, so let i. be. I would rejorice to see the " government adjust liself" as seon as possible. I would be gled for the adjustm ent to take place in the formation of the new Constitution. This I do no expect, but I entertailn hope that the Constitution will be amended the by specific clauses, so that a clause providing for Gradual Emancipe tion may be submitted to the people at an early day. I think the Gd vernment would than ad-just itself to the requirements of the case. For the Legislature, Shima and Re-But if the Constitution does not provide for Lindsey 188.

pecific amendments, I trust it will be ladignantly rejected by the people. In that case we would perhaps vote together. It is pleasant for friends to meet occasionally at least.

In your last article you express the opinion that "God often overrules evil for good," and that by means of slavery in this country he is "preparing a nation of enlightened and christisnised Africans for independence and self-government lo their own country." It is to me a consoling truth that it is the divine prerogative to educe good out of evil. This God has often done, thereby calling forth the hallelujahs of his friends, and throwing his essemice into conaternation. Suppose slavery is so overruled that good, great good to the whole African receshali result from it. Will this prove it right? By no meaus. It was wicked, as you admit, is Joseph's brethren to sell him, yet God so overruled the uniraternal transaction so thereby to save tha lives of those very brethren, and the lives of their posterity. So aggravated was the guilt contracted by Judas in hetraying the Savior, it would have been "good for him if he had mover been born;" hut the betrayal was nevertheless overruled for good. The Jews cruified Christ. An Apostla tells as they did it with "wicked hands." They incurred fearfui guilt. But the crncifixiou of the Redeemer has ponred the light of hope on a world which would otherwise have been enveloped in the gloom of despair. The influences emanating from the cross are doubtless promotive of the best interests of the universe; but who can tell the depth of the criminelity involved in it erection? I refer to these facts to show that if slavary were what John Wesley calls it-"the sum of all villanies"-Ged might in some way hring good out of it. Some slaveholders pervert and abuse this decarine. They say if. Goo so overrules slevery as to bring good out of it, then it cannot be wrong. They are not good theologiaos, or they would reason differently. I have now filled as many sheets as I purpoed to write, when I commenced this seri s of

letters. I have aimed to be respectful, but the who have honored my communications with a perusal, must judge whether I have writ a in a becoming manner.

Yours, &co. J. M. PENDLETON. P. S. In my second letter, "sensibility should be rigibility: "extensive" co-extensive, &c. There are some other typographical errors which you can reedily correct.

ELECTION RETURNS.

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4 5	Ward	Ward			War	Ward	Ward	9
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Coxoness.		-	-	224	210			2175
Varshail 199			367				319	
CONVENTION Emancipality			•07		,	,		
Speed 178			348			235		17/54
('olamau 174			206			263		1611
Heatly	170	191	177	210	170	30)	3651	1011
1'ross188	168		86			192		1097
[[unstall 152	139		136			221		1818
Haird 188 LEGISLATURE Pro Slavery	161	110	139	\$17	126	240	211	1367
Kaye 41			148		SINS		St	618
Cratg 47			147		210		77	1-94
Convention Pro-Stavery	199	216	235	211	941	106	52	1310
Rudd	245	281	237	243	598	179	261	2163
Preston 349			236			176		2184
Guthrie 340 LEGICATURE Democrat.	239	313	2.0	909	296	165	902	1986
Tompert 237	109	116	84		119		326	1107
Deniet259		SIL	153		131		2.59	1566
Harrison29t	179	193	143	179	155	130	253	1357
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Hardstown, 10 o'clock, 1st day-Conventionlature-Riley-194, Duncan 131. Mount Washington, noon-Thompson running without opposition for Convention. Legislatn:

Wilson 95, Rhodee 8. SHELBYVILLE, August 6, 2 P. M. MR. W. N. HALDEMAN, Dran Sta: - I can only send you the following: SEELETVILLE, 120'clock .- Marshail 360, Laor

McHeury, 274; Johnston G. W. 433; White 210. Mitchell, 304; Todd, 302, Alleu, 183; Johnson

CHRISTIANBURG, 12 o'clock, -Marshall, 46

McHenry, 60; Johnston, 101; White, 60; Cassi-Mitchell, 54; Todd, 51; Ailen 76; Johnson, 57.

CLATVILLAGE .- Mershall, 34; Lane, 47. McHenry, 17: Johnston G. W. 71, White, 55; Cassidy, 8. Mitchell, 41; Todd, 28, Allen, 48; Johanon

NELSON-First Day .- For Convention: Hardin 016, Wickliffe 799, Griggsby 682. Riley and Unnean probably elected to the Legislature.

FRANKLIN-Second Day .- Morehead 725, Tre HEDFORD-Trimble county-First Day .- Marshall 118, Lane 330. Million, 3 o'clock .- Marshell

62. Lane 32. CARROLL-First Day .- Marshall 204, Lane 237. OLDHAM - First Day .- Marshell 276; Lane 363. HENRY-First Day .- Marshail 630, Lage 854. HENDERSON COUNTY-First day-12 o'clock .-

For the Legislatur-Stone, dem., over Beily, whig, 3 maj.; Peyton over Johnson, whig, 4 maj. DAVIESS COUNTY-First day-12 o'clock .- For he Convention-McFarland over Triplett, 24 mai. Smith ahead of Crow for the Legislature. John-

son's majority very heavy-anpposed it would be ubout 800 at close of polla first day. HANCOCK COUNTY-First day, -Johnson's ma

Bergeneines-First dey.-Johnson's majority 56. Stephensport-Peyton's maj. 24. Hatrodsburg at close of the poils first day Peyton's maj. 70. Union Star precluct, Peyton's maj. 10. Frederick precluct, Johnson's maj. 7. Johnson supposed to he shead in Breckeuridge county, Pey-

MEAD-First day. -Johnson's majority 262 --Goff'e mejority for Convention 90. JENNINGS COUNTY, IA .- Donn'e (Whig) majority for Cuagross 268; Scott county, Dann's majori

ty 119; Jafferson county, Dunn's majority about JEFFERSON COUNTY. -Bullitt, (Whig.) and Merriwether, (Loco,) are no doubt effected to the Convention, and Here, (Whig,) and King, (Loco.)

elected to the Legislature. BULLITT .- Wm. Wilson, (Loco,) elected to the Legislature by a large majority; Wm, R. Thompeon, (Whig,) to the Convention without opposi-

Spances.-M. E. Huston la certalaly elected to the Convention, and Beard to the Legislature. Saunders, (Loco,) is running chead of Combe, (Whig.) for the Senate in Buillitt and Spencar, out

is no doubt elected. NELSCH-Second dey.-For Convention, Herdin 1177, Wickliffe 944, Grigsby 774; Legisloture. Riley 1144, Dancan 1062, Johnson 577.

MARION. - Dr. Green Forrest, loco, elected the Convention without opposition. Medley (loco) ahead of Barker (Whig) in this and Washington countles, for Senete, 337 votes, 2d dey. Hamtiton (Whig) elected to the Legislature over Mattin, loco.

Mason-1st dey .- H. D. Taylor and J. D. Tay or probably alacted to the Convention, and Bickley and Casto, (Whige,) to the Legisleture. FLEMING. - Marshail alected to Convention. Laoy ahead at last accounts for Legislature.

A. K. Marshall 397, Geo. I. Brown 343-Marshali's For Representative, Christophar 416, O'Nes. 186-Ohristophar's majority without the Acene procinct 277.

Bourson .- (Close let day, at the Court House and all the precincts except Morth Middleto For the Convention, G. Davis (01; G. W. W.

Scott.-An extra from the Georgetown Herald iven us the vote of Scott as follows: Congress Morehead 519, Trabue 619-Convention, Johnson 29, Dickerson 565, Stephenson 54-Legislature, D. H. Smith 660, Green 377, M. Stevenson 41. CLARKE. - In Clarke, we understand that Hou-

tou's majority the latday was 316 over Meson or Congress, and Hood had a small majority over Lanson for the Couvention

WASHINGTON .- C. C. Kelly elected to the Con-

[From the Louisville Courier.] Mr. Entrous:-The following just and forcib emarks taken from the Palmyra (Mo.) Whigh show clearly and pointedly the settled policy of the American people, and the deliberate purpose and uniform action of our Gavarument in regard to

And that the facts so truly set forth may sown broad-coat over the land, ac as to gain if stention of every citizen, you are hereby respect ully requested to publish the erticle in the Cou-SPIRIT OF '76.

That liberty is better than slavery, in all its con ditious, incidents and consequences, has lee been recognized as a "fixed fact" in the policy the American people. For this, the introduction of slaves into the Colonies was resinted by their or this, petitions and remonstrances, and peaceful meaus of opposition were exhausted the King and Patliament of the mother conrry; for this, in part, the war of the Revolution was produced; for this the new American Govern neat, almost immediately after its birth, denou ed the slave trade as piracy, and shotished it i law; und everance, hus been engaged in pureling with penalties of imprisooment and death, a note. ze on free men, any where, to make the slaves. The slavery existing in the country at the ideation of the Federal Constitution, tolereted tot sanctioned-was submitte

matter of necessity, not chosen in consideration preference. Though it met the protecting guard ian hip and security of the Laws, and in the opiniou of just and apright co zens everywhere, is still entitled to that guard ianship and accurity, nevertheless, it was at the time regarded as an evil unhappily cograited or ur institutions was so spoken of; was so legis lated for-an evil of that great and extraordius nagoitude which should suffer no increase, add tions or aggravation that might conve prevented; and hence the penalties affixed to the further prosecution of the foreign traffic.

Comparative Profits of Free and Slave La

This subject is considered in a very fair and judicious tous hy an intelligent correspondent of the Cultivator, who writes in reply to inqui ijes addressed to that periodical, in May last, b 'A Southbruer," for the reasons why the nort is more prosperous than the south.

The writer attributes the difference mainly f not entirely, to the difference to the availbility of siave and free labor, and lostitutes omparison between the agricultural product. veness of New York, before and since the mancipation of the slaves in this State. During the years from 1805 till the emencipation law went into operation, the negroes did nearly al the work that was done. "The white man," says the writer, "if possessed of any property spent his time not on his farm, but on the roud and in the tavern, at the horse race or wher pleesure or emusament called him. For the on of a man of property to labor except very slightly, was derogatory to his character; nur an opinion was very generally entertained that there was no necessity, much less propriety, for a young man to labor.

"It was not the fashion then to give, exce; to u favorito sou, a finished education, but ar the majority would not stay at home, where they old nothing, they sought after some em ployment to spend their time, which employment would naturally be found where others, like themselves, congregated; and that was in public places, and in public or private autuse-In this, they only followed the exam ple of their lathers, who, lu most instances, after a slight morning survey of the farm, would be found either at the country store, or at the tayern. Hunting and fishing were harmiesoccopations, computed to those taught in these unfortunate gatherings; and how many fine estates have I seen apent, and their owners, and the natural heirs of them, beggared by the in dulgence in thees idle and vicious habits, pra used by nearly a whole community' in my mind's eve, I can now run over a whole cala logue of persons, who, at that time, were some of our most promising young men, who have fallen victims to those habits of the times, and the estates which they ought to have inherited

passed into the possession of others. 'These were the times when the blacks or ly abored. The white man cous dered himself above labor. 'The earnings of the slave, therefore, while they contributed to his support. likewise did their share of his ruio. True, in comparison to papulation, we had not as many laves as they have at the south; but we had enough to till our land as it was then tilled, une thus take from us a useful and necessary personal occupation. The labor done by the slaves, had to support the white man and his fumily who were only consumers, besides supporting the slave and his family. Here were useless nouths to feed, useless backs to clothe-and uccessful indeed was that farmer, who, under this management, could at the end of the year make both ends meet. When I recall to miod the imperfect method of cultivation practized at that time-the want of confort for the use of mau-of care for his stock-the appearance of his farm, fouces and out-huildings-the quantily of lauds lying wuste-the imperfect formstion of roads and bridges-the want of shoolhouses for the education of children-of churches to collect the population ou the sabbath-and the general lack of prosperity pervading almost

witnessed, and the recollection is too vivid to be soon effaced from my memory. "The morals of the community corresponded to these outward appearances. It was then the custom for the mee, both old and young, of neighborhood, by 11 o'clock to the morning, to collect at the nearest public houses -of which in many townships there were scores-remain driuking and talking over the news until high uoou-leave for their dinuers, and by 5 P. M. to re-collect to indulge more freely in drinking or gambling; and to while away the time, posbly at a cock-fight, or horse-race, or have light among themselves. About 12 o'clock at night they retire to their respective homes, to re-enact the seme or similar scenes the next day. These were events of almost daily occurreuce. Idieness was the parent of immorality.

and that in turn brought about the rule of teue of thousands of families. When we had arrived at about the some of this state of society, emancipution of the colored race was calted for. At first much objection was mede to it by most of the owners of slaves. I'ne cry was-'we shall be ruined. Who is to work our ostates? The community will suffer for the want of laboring men, and we all will be impoverished together. But the good sense and natriotiam of the freemen of our State, preveiled ovar all the objectious arged; and depend npon it they were not slightly pressed by able advocates; and our bill of emancipution, after a long and severe struggle, at length became the law of the Stute. I am not eware that much difficulty, for any length of time, was created by this chaoge in the maoner of working our estates. Blocks that were liberated, were hired in many instances, and in a short time a white population came forward, and all the labors of the farm went on with more than the accustomed onergy. The sous of the farmer, instead of spending their time in idleness and dissipation, from necessity, as it were, became producers instead of consumers. All the ludustry of the

community was called into requisition. It became sagular for all to lubor in their respective vocations, according to their respective abilities, and after the lapse of about twenty-five years, an entire change has been wrought in the whole state of society. "As to laborera, the vacuum thus temporarily created was more than made up by white men, and the effect produced by tha ch productive of the most wouderful and propition meulia. The whole face of nature is changed, and all around gives evidence that a great work has been slowly, silently und happily accum-plished. The ancomfortable old houses of the farmers have given way to new aud more commodions onas. The ont-huildings era oularged, trophe of the plaio; on the other were the lefty improved, and made oronmental to the eatab-

shment. Fances, in most instances, are made of which the fugitive Lot ioned sheller. To the that will accure the growing crops; wanta land mproved and brought into auccessful cultivation; the stock changed lute objects of beauty as well as profit; the roods, bridges, schoolhonses and churches, auch as do credit to an lo-JESSAMING—Let day.—For the Couvention, Dr. gions people. These are the fruits of free labor,

K. Marshall 397, Goo, L. Brown 343.—Marshall's Calling upon every man to not well the sing mud beneath it lay embedded alliog upon every men to act well his part in eciaty; and the bonuties of Providence that The glare of light was blinding to the eve, and have followed, are the atrong evidences of what the atmosphere difficult of respiration. well directed industry will accomplish.

"That the benefits flowing from this state of "That the benefits flowing from this wate of sociaty have been fully realised, us far as pecuniary prafit is concerned, I will here give, by way of dinstration, carcinsive proof. In the town in which I resided the soil of which is easily worked, but not naturally very fertile, I wall remember the time when few man bud money to loan, and but ittlie of it could be preserted.—
Were the pecuniary, I would not name the indi-

oow? In a miral por he town, and for about i around me, I kan that, estate, they have at least a m oau, and this in most insta armare. I will give out mos how that on this point I canne Within my time, and that has engtheued, lived a farmer ne bout 700 acres of our best land. estate of about six or saven obtained by inheritance. He cul with seven or eight negroes, and had pouding number of females and ch wher of these was sober, intellige to ul, so far as he thaught was then red ile had a family of roas and daughter ried lu 1915. Him personni estate was spent. this real estate was divided among his chit 'o one sou ne gave his homestead and shout 160 eres of hand This soo discarded the daves ufer a short trial-hired his abor done, and alhough not more eco is business than his father was not better qualate, and male it more than double in size; and though he has had a larger lastly to an nd coucate, he has done it ughly, and is a mau of wea . he value of his farm. But tam a lance out of a thousand. It is the f the theory, that tree tabor is any itable than slave inbor A.u. se so? Wil not free me o in wall three or four 1'12. . sloves 'l c an discharge if he is thee e ' he and f ere obliged to mutat in, when a supply udolegt. The one knows tall says ruit of his industry, the ther a washe anst be constantly goade 's are 8 s are. The oue is economical fro oth in heat hand sick teas.

weks to his mester to sup, a sty wet, nore numerous than hat of is _____ f, and ____ inperfect and auprofitable a standar, reastution ha makes. If supplies a Lo 3. eary in the cuttivation of t role to he man to carry it out? It et , ' 2 brace used in the several departments larm labor. he the man to make that . o . y effecting u the owner? What stitute and a large nim ou to labor, other . an all all a overseer? Or why should be, 30 to destail Can such a mon tull fac up. pant neet the responsibilities that a or -e non of our conducta? (1. Jackey is to him as another, a lishment of his daily town, a - c ocasio. "Agriculture is an art " a a to are rogressive. A virg a soil a. 1413 us out. fully to its cultivator; but, a ur ..., f

vertasked, we boat a proper sage you a sain t sooo loses its productiveness and is required he exercise of mind as we like a rain laves the persons who ca pele a nergy and laterligence of the e nake his labor profitable to one armers of the State of New Y a, en or fifteen years, have i. u the meshod of cultual Hence the establishment o s acaltural societies which are work of improvement; and a a a the establishment of a sol both theoric and experiment. science, as well as to men irt. Are staves to be taug ! ... ir can they receive any bear if . . . abijshmeula? for, to my a will become most essents a renovation of the soil in the service Union, where, hy overcropping, they have it nausted their fertility

Lient, Lyuch, on his way to Spread, v. 'a relative to the cultivaria it can a ... ountry, interesting to our pen South Caro in a calivates the col

from the United States, who are it mere transportion of a land of the Ottomas E. Dire, avo en can be held to slaver, I a. . . . seven vears. Should me u u plant succeed in this r in . ver auds of additional haden to e en hat event, the O t man & a

y the government r aud it a siave, is en anc , a . d seven years, wenter a Z- a office beneath the so-creig !. nigh dignitures of the enjure we sinven: the present Governor 1 . U a black, and was, a sort ! from servitude. There s her founded on distinction at C | 1. of preferment are ben to a a nost skillui, sccoppi se iis complexion ruday, rown or a set

As the cousumpt on of the no ver lucrease in proporti h t-1. all classes, I but recell what I have too often ar traoscendioz the bo - su). he southern and south-west and

"A fresh porthwest was was u g we ounded the point. The seat 1 um. clothos, our hands, and faces, an a e reved a prickly ornsation wherever i the skin, was, above a l, evere & 12 the eyes. The boate, heavily tale, whole ed aluggishiy at first, but when t we a tool o ed in its herce ness from the etsity of the otter, it seemed so if the : hows were recounter ng the sledge bammers of the Titans versal the opposing waves at an ang y eea As times it seemed as if the dread A.R. glay frowned upon our official to navigate a er the

creation of his wran. Tero is a ta on among the Arabe that no on-can ve ture apol this sea and live. Repeat-uly, the 1 . Cor tigan and Molyneanx has been steel and The first one spent a few days, the ast about twenty hours, and feturated to the 3 1 1 10 whence he emmarked, without landing the shores. One was lound ding uput the the other expited to November last, imme y after his return of fever contracted upon waters. But, slihough the sea had assume. threatening aspect, and the fretted mu sharp and incinerated, looined terrifical side, and sait and ashes mingled with its tradand lostid salphurous spring trick do with ravioca, we du not desput, aw sie k, not terrified-learing the worst, | et - 6 the best-we prepar 10 %, The follows g wa

upon the dreariest was a we had en fores. chorage off Usdom: It was todesid a scene of upmiligated descia-

tion. On one side, rugged and warn, was the sait mountain of Usdain, with its cou-picuous piller, which reminded us at least of the cates and barren cliffs of Mash, is one of the cares south was an extensive ant, intersected by sing gish drates, with the high hills of E om sem girdlog the selt plain warre the leracuet a pentedly overthrew their enemies, and to the north was the colm and mothuless sea, curta 2 the Ill-fated ruius of Sonom and Gomerrah fauned with its, wing the attenuated at through which the sua poured his seprehing rayen?

LEON. J. R. UNDERWOOD.

from First Page.] rs opon the value of free la. ap cities and towns, and in conng establishments and the . I need only point you to the t advance on this point. Louisould be shead of Cincinnati, had en a slave la Kentuck v. gentlemen, state the provisions

h to sea in the Constitution about and upon the subject of slavery. first place, I desire that the further in tion of aleves lute our State, with a view ermoneat settlement, shall be prohibited. shal not object to transleut persons bringing with them their aervants who are slaves, or moving through our State with slaves.

In the second place, I wish the further emaaalpation of slaves, allowing them to remela as free permous la the State, prohibited. I wieh at fatore en auculations to be connected with

is the third and last place, I desire that the legio. div- department shall be required to proelde for the organisation of a colonisation society which and I have power to receive and holi all staves I at may be purchased by, or volunarily conveyed to the society. The slaves so chased or conresed, and their lucrease, to col aired beyond the limits of Kentucky om time to time, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the legislae, whenever the funds arising from their laber shall erable the society to do it.

If the first proposition becomes part of the constituto, the fucterse of our slave pupula. tion from importations would cease. I would enforce the observance of this rule, altould to be so pie , by forfeiling and transferring to the co on sit of anctety all slaves imported in viola-

By an second proposition should it prevail tera li fease of ourfree negro population way harre 'ed The elevation of the fren are tal and political equality is impossibe 6 as he remains with us. To remin a doo of ra e who could never indulge the highest a est aspirations of our nature, because the sor to their gratification is shot. never to be ge ed, would be to entail degradato sad excue to the perpetration of crime .-This per ved to past experience. I therefore regard the sep ration of the two races as mecesasty to the haspiness, prosperity, and elevation of case I speak of masses and not ludividue. exce tous B; the census of 1849, wa have 317 free pe ple of color. In 1830, we have 4 \$16 It the appeare that the ratio of increase o this cass of our population was much great er in e years than it was with the free whites ga's aves. This was doubtiess owing to the ap to demand pation operating upon the hearts of our sours. Of en by ceeds, and more fre questy by wills, slaves are manunitted. The reignas and benevorut sentiments of thrux Take s are opposed to the institution of slavery h userds believe that Inc laws of love and jas e prescribed to the gospel of Christ conce in he mull allow. So long as the precepts Live thy neig bor as thyself," and "Do unto others so you would that they should do unto you are respected and reverenced among men, we may expect masters to emancipata their sares I am not competent, nor do l'intend to entarge on the Bible aspect of slavery. If Get - age at the institution, in his own time he - i s ve tie hearts of masters satu lib. ers wer , wave in Kentucky. No other human agency to recessary than to provide the mode he who no it can be done most advantageous Is to both mester and slave. I think the goverament will have discharged its noty by presealing to the slaveholder a practical scheme 1.5 with the two ranes can be apparated and one of 1 em colouise in the land of their fathers restra of the exercise of the benevilent set to and barbarous continent; and we can bring the rich product ous of her iro, ical fields and I ineral tands into the commerce of nations. I de not wish to compel niss ero logive up their stave for the purpose of aiding to the accomplishment of this greatest charity now in progress upon the face of the earth. I wish to leave them to their own reflections and volution, being my meil perfectly coavinced that causes are daily accumu strug which must end to the liberation

My third proposition requires the establish ment of a Coloubatton Society, which, butte operations, shall be governed by the legislature propose that this society shall be vested with power to receive all slaves voluntarily surrendered, and also with authority to purchase slaves for the purpose of colonislug them .-Many masters might be willing to red ther Saves to the Society at reduced prices, to bwere colouised. I wish to secure the privilege of making such arrangements. About twenty years since I prepared a bill proposing to incorporate a Colouismon Society with there powers. It was submitted to the legislature, but not passed, owing probably to the intermed-Capp spirit of Sorthern abolition.

on y haif a freemsa, remaining with us, or

whally free whea removed to Atrica.

I have now presented and briefly explained my plan. No one can object to it upon the ground that it interferes with vested rights. It reves every master at liberty to hold all filslaves and their sucrease until his laterest or coovictions of duty toduces him to part with them. There is no constraint. I only reltersta what I favored in public speeches published and ctrculated twenty years ago. How and why have I given off ince to any part of my tellow-citizena? Is it because I do not tamely acquiesce la the suggestions of a platform now abandoned by its original approrters? What right has a threasandth part of the voters of Kentucky to prescribe limits within which the convention shall act? Does not the attempt sevoi of dictation, and can it be tolerated in a republic? No, no. The whole Irama of our State government is now open for the laspection of the people, and wherever they discover a deeayed or naround plece of timber, it is then daty to exclude it from the new building.

But It is insisted that the discussion of the question of slavery noze is Ill-timed, and shoold not be permitted to interfere with the coasideration of other questions of reform which the people contemplated in calling a convention ho shall decide that the reform which the frienca of emaucipation desire to make was not the contending motive with a majority of those who voted for the convention? If the present be not a suitable time, when are we to later abandoned in our present constitution. change thoughts and opinions upon the sabject That time will aever come, il the ecision be left to the advocates of slavery very movement they make indicates clearly thedesign to fortify every evenoe throngli which the institution can be assuited and to auppros-Vain to attempt to suppresa discussion. The slave question liss already become the question of questions, and has thrown all others in the Is the following Sfry-two countles, to wit: Allen, Bracken, Brenthitt, Ballard, Butler, Campden, Calloway, Clay, Edmouson, Estill, Floyd. Fleming, Gallatin, Graves, Greenup, Grant, Gisyson, Hardin, Hancock, Harlsu, Hart, Johnson, Keoloo, Koox, Larne, Letcher, Laurel, Lew-16, Lawrence, Muhlenhurg, Marahall, McCrackn, Mouroe, Morgan, Nicholas, Owen, Olifo, Oweley, Perry, Polaski, Pike, Pendleton, Rockcastle, Russell, Trimble, Wayne and Whitley, there are more votes in each county than there great change) from which it appears that in the eixty countles before named there were only 8,743, persons who owned slaves. Now among

it is manifest that the voters who owned slaves the danger which threatens of running into did not then equal one in four. This propor- extremes, iou has diminished since. In addition to these tacts, when we reflect that there are thousands adjoining States who may be sent off for their Scott: "When the people get damaed wrong, crimes, and to bring them and locate them they will get right." innuget us. In the perpetration of new felotes the non-slaveholder has no guarantee that e will not be the aufferer. And should the lave he convicted and hung for arson, or burgthe crime, is taxed to pay the master and linotter the value of his felon slave! Is it not

ou of our free colored population will be the sation society clothed with powers such as 1 | another convention or by revolution,

ave mentioned as a substitute. Foreseeing the difficulty of making a new con w authoreutly violent to endanger the petpeity of the republic.

are litigauts before him, from thinking that ous was his friend and the other his oppoat in the cauvant. If the presiding judge be 'atididate for re-election, as litigattie appear

it the temptation? r them by actually expressing an oplua beforelessed in favor of the ment popular. the admiration of the world. By colonisation, be one the el ction? Thus there is eminent dan- leave the rimsslers unrestrained by constitution excited electioneering campaign. In high rty times, we should have all the appellatling or Democrats or Republicans or Loco cos or of some other name, used to classily d designate party associations. But, while The oals question is, shall he be exida of their several districts. In the gene-

> e consequence of such a system. the judge decided in his favor, then the oppo- article of my faith.

ext election. mositles destructive of the harmony and hapiness of society?

the mass of cittees in selecting one man in to my countrymen and Providence. reference to another, to act as clerk, or sheriff constable, if all the candidates are capable and faithful? What difference does it make Louis Union says: whether A or B as sheriff or constable serves ha writ or warrant and collects the debt? They ave no discretion. A plain rule of law pre-

Legislature. Thera is a wide difference in fled from the city, and died away from home. discussion not only now, but furever. It to in appreheud, to generally overlooked. In a re- a most eatlmable divine, whose unceasing labor public, both constitutional and statute law rould conform to public sentiment. Represeuntives of the people must be elected to make Constitution and laws, cannot be done except by agenta who are lustructed and understand what public continent is. This is best done the law-making department honeatly declare | Spanish By, Middle Fork of the Sacramento, June ste slaves. A report made by Mr. Todd, Sens. regard to all questions of public interest. Alter 3, 1849, says: tor from Fayette, to the last legislature, shows this ladone, those who are elected by the people Some ten miles from here, on the North Fork of not these conuties contained 5c,696 voters, and | are thereby instructed to carry out the principles only 31,535 claves. From the same report in advocated in the converse. Popular elections, appears that the following eight counties, to with Adsir, Anderson, Ballitt, Brecking or legislative department to the following and their expulsion from the river. They were first warned to take their expulsions and gold, and leave in a certain their provisions and gold, and leave in a certain take or send them to the South, and there self Fulton, Hopkins, Hickman, and Livingston, attitute the essence of a republic. Busides, legcontain 9.392 voters and 10,155 slaves, being a small excess of idayes, but ou the average not 100 to the county. Add these to the other fifty-two counties and we have elaxy countles of the Stanishaus of the County and the county of the counties and we have elaxy countles of the county of the co State which contain 65,085 voters and only ecutive department, whenever a qualified or the most numerous, and trampled on the rights of 41,600 slaves. I cannot ascertain what proportion of these voters own slaves with precise accuracy. But I have a table before me, made out by the second Auditor for the year 1843, (since which time there cannot have been any great change) from which it appears that is a members of the Legislature, about the result we know alected by the second. elected by the people. But what has a judge to not as yet, but we can find notices on almos do with public aentiment in taking the convict every tree that Chilians found in the mines after these there were no doubt many widows and his neck under the gallows? Their duties are ficient excuse can be given for their delay, and minors. All things considered in these aixty counties, the proportion of sisve-owning vote is about one in eight. These counties and the city of Louisville elect to the convention precisely half its members. It appears from the city half its members. The proportion of sisve-owning with averaging which agiliates pairs. cisely half its members. It appears from the additor's statement for 1843 that the whole member of slave owners was 31,435. The number of voters that year, judging from the ratie of representation fixed by the bill which passed in 1844, was 125,100. Without making any

allowance for alaveholding widows and minors, dicisl and subordinate executive officers to show

If the new constitution shall contain the "open clause," or right to striend by aubmitting of slaveholding voters who are tired of the institution, it must be regarded in bad taste, if not can apcedily rid ourselves of an elective judiciasatt-republican, for a small minority to tell the rv or anything clee we may dislike, after it has masses they ought not to discuss or agitate the heen tesled by experience, my objections to these subject? Such persons should recollect that injurious innovations will not weigh so heavily others conceive their interests are at stake. It I have full faith in the maxim of that honest to no trifling matter to import slaves from the patriot and noble old soldier, Gen. Charles

But suppose the new constitution contains no open clause' - suppose it perpetuates the intitution of slavery and provides for theelection of all judicial and executive officers-will it be ary, or rape, or muriler, the citizen who owner ratified by the people? Will the hundred thou- after import into this State any slave or slaves, or no slaves and who may be most deeply injured sand voters who own no slaves, and the thousands who helieve that, to fill the country with swarms of office-seekers, electioneering for right lu forming a constitution to guard against | indgeships, clerkships, attorneyships, sheriff-The present constitution makes it imperative justice and give the powerful and influential and pay six hundred dollars for each slave so impou the Legislature to pass laws authorising undue advantage over the week and obscure, asiets to emancipate their slaves, anving the cote for such a constitution? No such coustighta of creditors, and guarding against their tution can, lu my opinton, obtain the approval country a public charge. This is a strong of the people, and the convention which makes ravision in lavor of conuncipation, and exhib- such a Constitution must but it in operation to the sentiment which prevailed in the conven- without enhuitting it to the people, if they wish 103. If it be continued, the rapid multiplica- to are it breathe the breath of life. Unless the prople shall impart vitality to it, by their act. unsequence. I desire the creation of a colo- its tickety existence will soon terminate by she has brought no slave or slaves into the State A lew words to those with whom I generally

coincide upon the subject of slavery. Some of autilou to the natisfaction of the people, and you think my plati of operations entirely too seving that the election of judicial and ex- slow, it not altogether ineffectual You wish ative officers would more likely result in evil to fix a day after which all children born of slave ta in good, I was averse to the experiment of parents shall be free on arriving at a certain convention. Hutas it has been made, I wish age, subject unvettheless to be colonised out of a it my hearty approval. I do not distrust sents difficulties. The idea that the master has scapacity of the people to select judicial and the same right of property in the sucrease that ecuilve officers. I believe there is intelligence he has in the mother, is strongly impressed upough to select the best lawyer for a judge or on the public judgment; and whenever you cal ject to the scheme, because of its direct ten- only repel the charge by going into a long atrucy to corrupt the officer selected, and to guineut and making distinctions between the ricke him leau on the one side or the other in increase of brutes and the increase of human li embitter society by fitling it with distrusted ing you could demonstrate that it was perfectly d criminations, and because it will foment just to restore the natural rights of the lucreuse "daugment party aulmonities and factions, after their abur had compensated the master for his care and expenses of raising, still it seems to me to be a question of such a complicated char-You cannot prevent the judge, when A and scier that it ought not to be raised. Suppose teniale slave should have ten children and alue of them should die on reaching seven years of ige, and only one abould live to be grown .-Would It be just to take this one from the mascourt, you cannot prevent him from think- ter as soun as compensation for raising, &c., had g which has influence and which none; that been made, and throw the expense of raising the s is a member of a large, wealthy, and luttu- other mar, until they severally reached seven ttal family, capable of bringing many voters tien at all this question and many like it, with a solltary vote or a non-resident have growing out of the suggestion that after a cerg no vote at all. Every one mast see that it tain age the fucrease shall be surrendered, are e judge is think ng of these things he is not well calculated to involve endless discussions .-

to try the cause, tie will be tempted to think Suppose the increase should be idietic or dethem. Is human nature pure enough to re- formed, is the master to keep them until they reach the prescribed age and then give them up? Unfortunately, popular excitements are some. It would be greatly to his luterest to give then mee so intense an to destroy, for the time, the up as soon as they were bora. And what would iblic judgment. Occasionally, we make our a colonisation society do with idiots and deections turn upon very curious tests. If we formed negraes? Certainly it would do no good ect judges, just before the election au arrest to the colony in Africa to send them there .sely charge that such a nandidate is the rela- morrase of life slaves at any given age. Let in or convexion or friend or evenry of the ac. Islan be the sale judge whether to Is in cous. Ised, and that such a causidate has already ence bound to do anything to liberate the Afrinumitted hunself for or against the prisoner | can race. If God is with us, you may depend very one perceives the probability that such open it, the slaveholder will feel the suggestions stements and charges would be made, and the of conscience, times without number, as he wit-Such lufluences have hetetofore supplied more slaves, voluntarily offeted by musters, than the the Can any one believe that if our judiciary | American colonisation society could rule means ad been elective during the existence of unite- (dependant as they are upon chargiable contri-I laws, as they were called, that candidates intronsatone) to transport and settle in Liberia. would not have been required to express then My plan proposes that the urgroes shall cololulon as to the constitutionality of these laws man themselves by their own labor. I wish to r, ander the elective system, we shall have or law, to decide each for highest whether he estions of liberty and life, and the highest will or will untsorrender the whole or a part of ustitutional questions involving the rights of his slaves, and give them the privilege of coluutract and property settled by the results o | unlug themselves You need not, my friends, for one moment doubt the efficacy of my plan ges of the same political decomination -al -laves la prohibite and a colonisation society esmasters shalf-allow it to be done, the instituthe appelate judges would be elected from the. Henceforth, public ventiment, which in c same party, the district and circuit judges this country is a power stronger than the ould be elected according to the political com- communotent dollar," will condimin the institution; and those who sustain it, as a blessing orscramble, it is possible that the streams of dalard of God, will either emigrate with their nice might be made muldy. In this district, slaves to more congenial latitudes, or cheerfully o might have one set of decisions to suit the prepare to harmounes with the feelings of the ste of the electure; in that district, we might society in which they live. The whole move-

isve decisions precisely opposite; and, before ment will be so gradual that no one will be discee jarriag and conflicting decisious could be turbed by it. conciled by the court of appeals, a new elec- | The remarks I have made before this large ia of appellate judges might take place, and, and respectable audience, are based upon the a conformity to a change in popular sentiment. principle, that all men of sounc mind and mae principles settled by their predecessors may ture years have the same and an equal actural overruled. Uncertainty and distrust must be right to use their faculti a (however varient and onequal they may be) securding to their own After the election is over, the opponents of volltion in the pursuit of property and happisuccessful candidate, recollecting the heat ness. I regard all human institutions as injust id perhaps the animosities growing out of the and tyranical which shridge the natural right intest, may be apprehensive that they cannot and by force compel the adult of sound mind to notain a fair trial of their auits before his lionor. submit to the commands, and surrender the pro-. Judge. Hence, applications for changes of fits of his abor to the use of another, except it aue, and sui's will be removed from our one be done as a pauishment for crime, or in the tict or circuit to another, enlarging the costs | necessary service of the State. Negro slavery and herassing witnesses by long journeys. But violetes this article of my creed. I believe that the sult was tried where it originated, then, those societies are most prosperous where laould the judge decide against the litigant who | poters are tree and governed by their laterests prosed his election, vexation and disappoint- and their contracts in the performance of serent may attribute the decision to corruption | vice. Negro slavery is inconsistent with this

ing party might attribute the decision to a cor- I have been requested to avow my opinions. pt design on the part of the judge to recoucile I had to do it or seemingly hide them from the e opposents and to accure their support at the public gaze. Enough was known to luduce threata that I should be requested to retire from Under such a system, who can expect stabill- office I should degrade myself in my own eaand uniformity in the administration of jos- immation were I to retain ellice by concealing my e? Will it not engender distrusts and ani- sentiments upon any subject. Thave the same interest with every other citizen in the formation of the new constitution. I have now pub-There is less reason for electing mere execu- lished before you, gentlemen, my opinions and ve officers than jadges. What laterest have the reasons for them, and I leave consequences

RAVAILES OF THE CHOLARA AT ST. LOUIS .- The St

gives as the probable number of persons who per rave no discretion. A plain rule of law pre-peribes their daties. They give bond and secut-thousand; but this estimate contributes only that ty to indemnify individuals and the public - pertion of the community who died and were but uder out first constitution, sheriffs were elect- ried in the cemeteries connected with the city , but it worked so badly under the thousand and whose friends received a certificate or aculster influences which electioneering preju knowledgement from the attending physician, sta fices and partialities engendered, that it was ting the fact that the person boried had died of cholera. It does not comprise the large number who died without receiving the attentions of h There seems to be no other reason assigned physician, or the still greater number who were for electing judgee, sheriffs, &c., than that the buried un farms, and in the open prairie, or those ople are an capabia of electing these as they who were carried to the opposite shore and burier re of electing a Governor and members of the in the American lotton, nor those others who rinciple, which to me is obvious, and which, i We yesterday heard it stated from the pulpit, by during the continuance of this fearful visitation, carried him continually into the very midst of the pestilence, and where activity and enquires have placed him in possession of the most reliable da thade. The continuance of slavery depends constitutions and to legislate in accordance is, that tuly eight thousand of the citizens of the apon the will of those who do not own alaves with constitutional provisions. The principles vily have been carried off by that fell destroyer, mbodied in the Constitution constitute the par-mount expression of public sentiment, and are But the worst leature in this terrilying picture, is bell, Carroll, Casey, Clinton, Carter, Critien- to remain unsitered until changed in the man- the lact, according to the nuthor above referred to, per provided in the constitution itself. Other that at least one half of this vast number were laws may be changed as often as the Legislature parents, and in a vast many instances, both the nicete. To infuse the public sentiment into the parents of a family were taken, leaving to the charity of this cold world, from two to five helpless orphanchildren. What a picturel

FROM THE SACRAMENTO .- Row among the Miwhen those who wish to represent the people in ners .- A letter in the New York Tribune, dated

the Secremento, last week, the Americana and whilst it leaves the door open to the po

williamed willing as 2 24 6 72

trequently referred to in connection with the act of '49, called a modification of the law of '33, or crease of net revenue at from twenty-five to thirty I propose to give the substance of these two acts, by which I think it will be apparant that, by the latter, the former, instead of heing protected, is virtually repealed, and that as long as the law of '49 sally repealed, and the law of ' worse condition than If there were no statutes upon the authect.

The first section of the act of '33, provides that

each and every person or persons, who shall here a much greater ratio than the whites, up to the who shall buy or contract for a longer term than one year of the aervice of said stave or slaves, knowing the same to have been imported as aforehips, &c., would corrupt the administration o! said, he, she, or they, so offending shall forfeit ported or bought, or whose services has been so contracted for "recoverable by indiciment," and with a proviso, allowing emigrants to bring their slaves with them to this State, such emigrant heng required to make, and have an affidavit that s or her removal to the State was with the intention of becoming a citizen thereof, and that he or with the intention of aelling them, recorded within thirty days. The secondsection excepts resiruts from the penalties of the act, who import aves under will, descent, or marriage, and the ther provisions relete to the duties of the Comnonwealth Attorney, and the manner of enforcing the penalties of the act.

The first section of the act of '49 provides, that he citizens of this Commonwealth are hereby ses the new constitution so perfect the tless the proceeds of their labor. This scheme prehis State, tiny slave or slaves from any other State In the United States for his, her, or their own 1120, provided that the person or persone, so bring ing into this State suy auch alave or alaves aha minonwealth's attorney, and a competent for the surreuner of the increase you are charge the sume, make outh or affirmation before the rson for clerk, siteriff, constable, &c. But I ed with it vailing vested legal rights. You can Cieth of the county in which such slave of slaves are brought, that the said slave or slaves write pur cliened and brought into this State for his. their own proper use slope, and that said playe o e discharge of his official duties; because to beings, owned and held as property. Conced- slaves were not brought for speculation to be 'd again for profit, or as merchandise, which affidavit is required to he recorded within forty

Section's prohibits the importer of such slaves om settling the same in this State for the term of Syears next, after the Importation, under the penalties denounced by the law of '33, and all persons purchasing whilin 18 months, any of such slaves, with a knowledge of their being imported as aforesaid, are liable to a penalty of \$2.0. And by the fourth section, all Sheriffs and other officers are prohibited under a like penalty from levyng upon, or selling any of such slaves, by virtue execution within the time of 18 months, sgainst he importer, provided he has any real or personal state in the county, subject to execution which with due diligence can be found by the officer and section 5 prescribes the punishment for taking a false oath.

Section 6: Be it further enacted, that so much sald set, approved February 2, 1831, as comes vithin the putview of this act he, and the some is hereby repealed.

It is next apparent that the whole substance of law of '33 is brought directly within the purview and tepealing clause of the law of '49. Under the fir-t, no citizen can buy in another and bring into this State a single slave, whilst unde the last any citizen may buy and bring tiers as r murder or other crima may occur. In the Let us, my friends, rocutente uo such idea as many as he wants. Yet we sie told this fast ser urse of the cauvass, some one may truly or that of forcing the slaveholder to surrender the is a protection to, and renders more efficient the first. This proposition I think, will be lound somewhat difficult to establish to the satisfaction I the people of Keutucky, or the city of Louis-Men who taks a common sease view of orbjects, will not easily comprehend the process of reasoning hy which some attempt to prove that a law which prohibits the citizens from bringing uget is, the candidates might lay the tounds- messes the toils of the negro in his service - any slaves into the State is shielded and enforced o buy and bring in as manvan they want.

Suppose persons engaged in making brick, man facturing tobacco, or carrying on large loundewhich they wish to invest in the purchase of alaver in Virginia itr Maryland, under the bellef that their abor could be profitably employed in either or all here jutteuits, no such siaves could be brough to this State under the act of '33. Yet, under the act of '49 the brick-maket, the foundryman, to bacco man ifacturer, faimer, or any one else, can

wear they intend for their own use. Whether a negto buyer or a slave merchant authorized to bring to Kentucky 100 sluves, and sel hem out fu ten different Individuals, orbe probili ed from dealing in them as merchardiae, in this mode, but permitted to send or go for their own slaves in each particular case, can produce un senittle change as to the number of alaves annually mported. If the slave merchant is not authori zed to import slaves in large numbers, and sel them out indiscriminately to those who may want hem, he may act under the law as 1 special agent or one, or any number of persons, and in this mode bring in an many as all his principats desire

The Kentucky slave market will be increased ir diminished, not according to the manner which slaves shall be imported, but by the individ ial wants throughout the State. The wants of the cilizens individually, therefore must in the aggre mie, constitute and regulate the great Siste de And this demand, whether supplied by o merchant dealing in aisves as a regular busi ness, or by the cit zen in person, or by his agent must obey the laws of commerce and continue

istantially the same. The planters of Missinsippi, for example, quire a given amount of bale-rope and bagging anrativ, to secure and prepare their crops of cotr market. Let un enprose that the Legistaire of that State should prohibit the Importation and sale of bagging and save as merchandise; alowing every planter, however, to huy and hring as much of those a ticles as he wanted, wu le the sound demand be materially, nitered? isinly not. I' ... near Natchez, Vicksburg, and other leve , has tend of buying of the regular bagging and rope merchant at these places, would send or liting their orders to Kenticky, and have them titled here. But the quantity nraggregate amount of these articles annually required, would

It is said that the law of '33 was evaded. Adnii it. Will not all who are dishonest enough to evade this law, be as much inclined to practice hands under the provisions of the Act of '49, il here he any necessity to do so, in order to import I such slaves from abroad as may be desired?-There can, in fact, comparatively speaking, be hut ittle necessity for acting fraudulently as to the But I think it exceedingly probable that there lather-in-law's Indiscreet interference. lar individuals. It may be said that this would not be honest. Are we not told that the law of '33 was evaded, and are we to expect better things un-

Jer the act of '49? habit of going to Maryland and Virginia, and buying negrots and bringing them to Kentucky, end
selling them here, subsequent to the Act of '33,
ple of filteen soverelen. States—upper left of norrover, the witnesses of whom the purchases were made in other States not being within the reach of the process of the courts of Kentucky the indictments could rarely, it ever, be sustained for want of proof. Are not all these difficulties presented in full force, to successful prosecu ions under the Act of '49? It will certainly be as fficult to procure the attendance of witnessea from other States, under the last as the first. The Act of '49, as applicable to the citizens of this State, must operate, in many instances, with real

We know that men owning a house and ot or small farm, meet with misfortunes, and besome embarrased perhaps hy securityship, or other marcidable causes, under circumstances renfering it necessary for the debtor, in order to save a home for his family, to surrender or give n part tains. The imperialists have no means to transof his slaves to his creditors, in astistaction of their demands, yet as the law now stands, no such arrangement can be made as long as the debtor has one particle of property, real or personal, sub ject to the deht.

We are told that this provision was intended to prevent an evasion of the law, and restrict the importation of slaves. This is the merest scarecrow. Persons having meass, and wishing to import alaves from ahroad, will not be in the least
restrained by this provision. Nor will any one
scarcely ever think of it until smarting under its
effects. Its severity will be more frequently viseffects. Its severity will be more frequently viseffects. Its severity will be more frequently viseffects. Its severity will be more frequently vistied upon those who least deserre punishment,
and reputation in the musical world. He made a

private for the law, and restrict the
importation of slaves. This is the merest scarce of the goodness
of God, a full belief in the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, a love for American lastitutions, and a fervent hope for the ultimate triumph of Republican principles in Rome and
throughout terrible itiness. His isst conversation
(isplayed the strongest reliance on the goodness
of God, a full belief in the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, a love for American lastitutions, and a fervent hope for the ultimate triumph of Republican principles in Rome and
throughout terrible itiness. His isst conversation

GROCERIES, &c.—Groceries are firm, with fair sales
and no receipts. Sales of 475 bags Rio Coffea during the
week at 7½-7½c—no good lots to be had for ½cq retail
success to the week at 7½-7½c.
Light sales of Java Coffea at telegrate of the week at 7½-7½c.
Light sales of Java Coffea at telegrate of the week at 7½-7½c.
Light sales of Java Coffea at telegrate of the week at 7½-7½c.
Laguagra at 72-7½c. New Orleans Sugar is firm at adwarrand Pop
throughout the attribute of the Roman Catholic Church, a love for American lastitutions, and a fervent hope for the ultimate triumph of Republican principles in Rome and
throughout the attribute of the Roman or receipts. Sales of 475 bags Rio Coffea during the
man or receipts.

Value of the attribute of the Roman or receipts.

Louisville Laguagra at 7½-7½ come of 475 bags Rio Coffea during the
man or receipts. take or send them to the South, and there self

The true secret of the passage of this act was

them in sixty days.

a desire on the part of those who advocated it, increase the number of slaves among us by importations from other States. To accomplish this object every cost of argument was employed. It was alleged to be necessary for the protection of the act of '33. It was said to be due to the poor man to enable him to huy alaves cheaper in other States than he could get them in Kentucky. Mr. Wood, of the lower Honse, arguing in favor of the bill, saya: "We want to huy in my action of the bill, saya: "We want to huy in my action of the State, but we want to bny them (alaves) where we can do it most advantageously:" Said he was opposed to any monopoly at the kind in Kentneky, and wanted an open market in which to jturchase. Records, in Hughes' resolutions, expressed the

and the second

The Law of '88.

As the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves into this State, except by emigrants or

It is known that under the laws of 1794 and 1815.

by which the citizens of Kentucky were prohibi-led from importing slaves, except for their own use, the slave population continued to increase in

act of 1833, and that for the first eight or ten years thereafter, the increase of slaves was little or nothing. But for the last aix or eight years, by individual evacions and special legislation, its good effects (as we are told by two of the proslavery candidates for the Convention) to a concidershle extent have been defeated. Sisvery is believed to be a great evil, and se an original preposition, but few in Kentucky would advocate its introduction. The strong tendency of the slave to increase heyond the free or white population, notwitbstanding the act of 1794, and 1815, in substance the same as that of '49, and foraceing the evils which, under such a states of things, must sooner or later befall the Commonwealth, the Legislature passed the act of '33, which was held indispensible by that body, (and particularly the representatives from Louisville and Jefferson county, three of whom are candidates for the Convention,) to the future growth and prosperity of the State, and the advisedors of prosperity of the State, and the adm Measts. Guthrie and Rudd that the public good demanded the passage of that law, that it exerted a powerful influence for the first seven or eight

years in restricting the further importation

great extent overcome for several years past,

strongly uses the necessity of incorporating its provision in the Constitution, with a proviso that

il als ves imported in violation thereof should be This provision would execute itself and render wholly unaccessary all face and penalties to en-torce a faithful observance of the law. And law the to confess that I with many other citizens of pro-alavery candidates in respect to the evils of slavery, the necessity of preventing its future importation, their opposition to continued agitation, and the inability to carry out in practice the law of 33 and yet find these certifications. of '33, and yet find these gentlemen sil opposed to putting it in the Constitution, where it can be enforced and carried out, and the objections to agltation overcome. As to my own part, whilst I these queations upon which we find great diversity see and Illinios, which yield a considerable of opinion; and I would heartily have met the proalsvery candidates and joined them in incorporaing the principle of the act of '33 In the Constitulion, with the additional provision forfeiting or receieg any and all slaves imported in violation

It is not my purpose at present to discuss the question of slavery upon principles of sbatract as an original proposition there would be hut a ean minority io Kentncky on the side of alavery. As to the importation of slaves from abroad being o the advantage of the poor man who has a small amount of raoney which he may desire to lay out n the purchase of a negro, nothing can be more intrue. Let it be supposed that the sanguine and delipstions of some of our Kentucky statesmen oun he doubled, would, say and laid out under pended between the two powers since last auoch a state of things, by the poor man, be likely yield him as good an interest upon his capital an he same amount invested in alava property under onaticutional provisions restricting its further increase upon us? Certainly not. By a great increase of numbers from other States, you diminin Ca'tinring, during six months. They were rein Ca'tinring, during six months. They were rein Ca'tinring, during six months. sh the value of alave hire here to a much greater aiding in Oregon, and arrived in California at the the price of whilte labor,) than the price required family went to work in the placer, and the result to be given in the original purchase; and to that be given in the original purchase; and to that is a buildsome fortune. extent nothing could be more certain to injure th poor man, who had but a limited capital.

I should like to know how the Editors of the Democrat stand apoa the law of '33 as effected by the act of '49. Are they in favor of a continuance the latter in force! How are the democratic andidates for the Legislature apon this subject? Do they desire a continuance of the law of '49? HAMILTON.

Sonthern Opinion of Mr. ('niboun's Address. The following criticism upon the resent address of Mr. Calhoun, to the Southern people, accorde so well with our own opiniou of that document, hat we cannot refrain from giving it a place in our columns. We copy It from the New Orleans Grescent: - Low. Cour.

MR. CALBOUN'S ADDRESS .- The manifesty in the South Carolina Senator has at length appeared.
As we did not publish the speech of Mr. Benton, which Mr. Calhoun'a address is a reply, we do ot feel called upon to give up our columns to he justification-almost eatirely personal-which notes present attempt even an analysis of the long document which comes to us from Fort Hill. We ropone to actice only one of the assumptions of be address.

i flight of presumption, never reached the height pear most deserving. which Mr. Calhoun attains when he pretende hat he is the represe tative of the opinions and he feelings of the whole sonthern people. The says the Morning Post, that M. Thers arrived in arrogance of Mr. Benton is eatherly personal, or at most confined to his family. It injures no one treaty between the President of the French Re ont himself and his particular friends, and is a mat- treaty between the President of the French Re ter more for ridicule than for censure. Mr. Cal. Poblic and Madame la Dichesse d'Orleans. We oun's presumption -not as open and bold as that of his competitor, but of that sickly sort which the question of precedence between the comple pretends not to be what it is-la more serious in its effects-more dangerouly in Ita consequences. Mr. Benton delends his son-in-law, Fremont, and no one but the poor Lieuteaant Colonel . feels the fatal consequences of Bentonian arrogance and Bentonian friendahlp. Mr. Calhoun-loftier in is pretensions—assumes to be the champion of of our rights. He smothers us with his carreeses, and overwhelms us with his protestations of devotion to our interests. We would fain have fewer professions and more decretion of conduct-a tittle less zeal in the words and a little more wis dom in the deeds. We would not be the victima umber of slaves that may be imported under the of Calhoun's vanity as Col. Fremont was of his

will be nome "whipping the slevil around the stump." in the way of playing slave merchant, he does in his address, at Mr. Benton's over estiunder the pretext of special agencies for particularly mate of himself. Like the Pharisee in the temple, he seems to thank God that he is not as the publican, and very old-maidishly affects to have a publican, and very old-matuletry success. But deorgla. very amail opinion of himself and his abilities. But deorgla. Marylani. We are told that the slave merchant was in the he puts himself up as the great representative and selling them here, subsequent to the Act of '33, with impunity, because, as is alleged, there being is with representing the immaculate Stata of south Carolina. When he furnishes na with crewilling to inform against the negro-buyer, and dentials of his Senstorehip from the south, we whole southern people.

ADDITIONAL POREIGN NEWS.

Hangary. Dunbiskie has effected a juncture with Georgy, desperate attack on the Russians. Komnth's on hind smount to 80 5 pieces and 8219 coils. proclamation to the people is being fully carried out. The Hungariana have buried their corn and provisions and driven their horses on the mounport. Kozauth has returned to Peath amidst much

DEATH OF SIGNOR DE BEGNIS.—This well-known and distinguished musicism died yesterday after a brief but terrible itiness. His inst conversation

THE PIONEER TRAIN FOR CALIFORNIA.—The se cond train sent out by Messra. Turner, Allen & Co., to California, for the transportation of passengers, reached Fort Kearny on the 11th of July, fourteen on the most as yet, but we can find notices on almost the month of June, will be shot down unless after the month of June, will be shot down the shot this control on the shot this after the month of June, will be shot down the shot this after the month of June, with the art angenesia. The first train sent on the proving and the passengers were well satisfied with the arrangements. The first train sent on the proving and the passengers were well satisfied with the arrangements. The first train sent on the proving and the passengers were well satisfied with the arrangements. The first train sent on the proving and the passengers were well satisfied with the arrangements. The first train sent on the proving and the passengers were well satisfied with the arrangements. The first train sent on the proving and the passengers were well satisfied with the arrangements. The first train sent on the proving and the passengers were well satisfied with the arrangements. The first train sent on the proving and the passengers were well satisfied the proving and the passengers were well satisfie

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

GF Father Mathew will probably remain a year purchasing a large tract of land out west to locate | and \$3 15. poor families upon.

OF Firea continue to raga in the woods of Maine. The Fortland Advertiser states that the people have been busy in ditching and ploughing; in order to atop the progress of the flames, but thus far with little success.

Car Lady Wortley is now figuring at the Springs at the North. She is aister of Lord Manrers, latey Baron Rothschild's opponent for Parliament.

An Englishman writing from San Francisco, asys that a major and a captain in the U. S. army employ themselves in rowing a ferry boat, by which they make more money than by attending to their military duties.

The Missisalppi papers announce the death MILTON STEVENSON, Georgetown, hy. of E. H. Van Winkle, a diatinguished lawyer of

ten place there. In Paz, great atmolties had been C. C. EVERTS, Unua, N. Y. committed, during which a great number of hou- D. M. Daway, Arcade itali, Rochester, N. Y. ses were sacked by the mobs. . GENERODS ACT .- Myndert Van Shaick, Esq., slaves, but that itanalitary influence by individual evant in and apecial legislation, has been to a 108 purchased two perpetual acholarships in the

> ed firemen. They cost \$3000. Ms. Rives.-We learn from the Richmond Re- WH. GARNETT, Glasgow, Ky.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.-There was in the U. Elias Smith, 142 Aussau street, New York. Treseury on the 231 uit., subject to draft, the P. H. CONANT, Smithland, hy.

IRON MANUFACTURE IN ORIO AND KENTUCKY .-There are, according to Hunt's Merchant'a Magazine, 33 Ison lurnaces in Ohio and Kentucky, that is to say 22 in Ohio and 11 in Kentucky, which believe the true policy of the State is to prohibit vield an aggregate of 56,000 tons of pig metal, all future importations of slaves, yet it is one of the state is one of the state in the state in the state is one of the state in the stat each year. There are sino a number in Tennea-

amount of metal. Much the largest portion of the Ohio and Kentucky metal, is disposed of at the Cincinnati mar ket, and it is very acidom that the supply is more than adequate to the demand. The amount con-sumed in Cincinnati alone, ia eatimated at 22,000 tons, for which \$650,000, or theresbouts, is annu

The differences between the French Government and that of Guatemaia have been adjusted, after an internuction of nearly a year, the French Consul, M de Challaye, has raised the tri-color fleg, which was saluted up in the occasi a, and has been successful in demanding a full retraction of all old grievances, all of which, however, seemed to us much more a matter of lorin, than old be realized, and that this population should of enhatance. Friendly relations have been ans-

> GOLD HUNTERS RETURNING .- Mr. Andrews, formerly of Vennont, arrived in Ambiny, and less week, accompanied by his two daughters and Bestancis.
>
> Read to Good the product of their joint earnings.
>
> Read to Good the product of their joint earnings.

FLOWER'S SPRINGING FROM THE GRAVE. - Charles

When death strikes down the innocent and young for every fragile form from which he lets the panting spirit free, a hundred virtues rise, in shape of mercy, chatity and love, to walk the world and blees it. Of every tear that solrowing mortals shed on such green graves, some good is born, some guntler nature comes. In the destroyer's steps, there spring up bright creations that dely his power, and his dark path becomes a way of light to heaven.

These beautiful thoughts bear a close resem blence to those of Beattie, in the last verse of the Hermit:

See Truth, Love and Mercy in trium hidescending, And nature all glawing in Eden's first bloom; On the cold cheek of death smiles an I coses are bleading,

Coutous Will.-Among the legacies which the corporation of Trinity Episcopal Church, New York, has long had In charge, is one made many the South Carolinian has attempted. We shall years ago by John Leahe. He leafea £1,000 with the following instructions:

I give and bequeath unto the Rector and inhablants of the city of New York, in communion of The address is directed to the people of the the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the State of outhern States; and throughout Mr. Calhoun New York, and their successors, one thousand rems to consider every attack upon himself as pour de lawful money of said State, to be by them attack on the southern people. Mr. Bentin put out at lawful interest, and the annual incomas often been accused of arrogance. He han thereof to be mid out in a spenny wheaten to veandly ever made a more conspicuous exhibition of bread, and distribute on every Sabath day, it this trait of his character than in his recent some part of said church, after divine arrive, in the morning, to such poor as to them shall appeared to the morning of the

MATRIMONIAL SPECULATIONS. - We are apolice London yesterday; and it is added that the of ject of have not heard in what way it is proposed to settly de Para and the possible trane of the proposed morriage; but this point, doubtless, has not escaped the penetrating mind of M. Thters.

ABD-RL-KADER -This gallant Moorlsh chieftain la sti'l kept in durange by the French government The violation of promise committed by the lormar the south. He damus us with his eternal defence | dynasty is continued by the present one, and in answer to his petitions for release, he has been snewered, that the government is afraid he will not keep his word. It must, therefore, by its peculiar fear, continue to violate its own.

Seventy years ago, Mrs. Washington knit stockings for the General; now there are not fitty ladies in this city who can play that part, and hundreds know not how the apple geta into the dumpling. K. U STEARNS.

The remaining State and Cougressional elections to take place this year are-

COMMERCIAL.

the wark of 5:0 pieces and 570 coils chiefly at 16 and 8c, though a small lot of Bagging was sold at 16je; also a sale of 100 coils common rope at 710; also sales of 272 and Hem of Costis has been defeated. Bem is this week amount to 23:t pieces ant 1414 coits. The collecting all his troops near Freydien to make a shipments were 1255 pieces and 1150 coles. The stocks COAL & WOOD - Stock of Pittsburgh Coal fair with retail soles at toatic, delivered. Sales of Wheeling and

Pomeroy Coal at 9:10c. Sales of good Wood from wagons at prices ranging from \$1 50 to \$3 50 per load. CUTTON AND COTTON YARNS,-Stocks light, with no sales of note to report. The recel, is this weak amount to 22 bales. Our quotations for ordinary to fair qualities are 628c. Cotton Batting may ha quoted atsasic. Cotton Yarns are scarce, and sains have been made during the week in lots at 7, 8 and 9: for the assorted numbers.

GROCERIES, &c Groceries are firm, with fair rairs and no receipts. Sales of 475 hags Rio Coffee during the meek at 72.72c-no good lots to be had for 72c1 retail ment in the Wast. The patronage on the public is some and reputation in the musical world. He made a most brilliant and successful professional career in all the theatres of Europe. Roestni composed the famons operall Barbiere for De Begnis, as the best artist to do justice to so difficult a part. In London he remained for many years at the Italian Opers, and had no competitor in his position until opers, and had no competitor in his position until as Barbiere, Begnis was his auperior, not only in it Barbiere, but in many other opers buffe. He was the first but in many other opers buffe. He was the first to introduce into America, his beautiful operas, to introduce into America, his beautiful operas, this week none. Ries is in fair demand or retail sales. In this week none. Ries is in fair demand or retail sales. In this work none. Ries is in fair demand or retail sales. In this work none. Ries is in fair demand or retail sales. In this work none. Ries is in fair demand or retail sales. In this work none. Ries is in fair demand or retail sales. In this work none. Ries is in fair demand or retail sales. In this work none. Ries is in fair demand or retail sales. In this work none. Ries is in fair demand or retail sales. In this work none. Ries is in fair demand or retail sales. In this work none. Ries is in fair demand or retail sales. In this work none. Ries is in fair demand or retail sales. In this work none. Ries is in fair demand or retail sales. In this work none. Ries is in fair demand or retail sales. In this work none. Ries is in fair demand or retail sales. In this work none. Ries is in fair demand or retail sales. In the country respectively solution. Ries of Ries and Refined Sugars at 7½ and Refined Sugars at 7 Begnis was his auperior, not only in il Bathlere, but in many other opere buffe. He was the first to introduce into America, his beautiful operas, and has contributed much to the great musical progress of this country.—N. Y. Tribune, 3d. advanced to 5a5ic. Receipts none. HEMP-We quots limited sales of dew-rotted Hemp

from stores at \$130 per ton. Receipts this week 518 IRON, METAL, NAILS AND TIN PLATE-Wequote

the series of th

quots sales at the yards sa follows: Can mon l'osida \$19 50; Third-tots \$16 50; Second-rate \$52 60; Clerz

\$12 50. TOBACCO-There is a fair demand, though the reof slaves into this State, except by emigrants or sand slaves would be imported within twelve persons claiming by will, descent or marriage, is months, which ha vidnes at \$500,000 of taxable to be published in all the Irish newspapers, advising all his countrymen who can get away to 55 hhds; the prices ranged as follows: Frsta \$1 50, \$6 emigrate to this constry. Also that he intends and \$5 30a \$5 60; Seconds \$3 and \$4 501 Common \$2 10

VEGETABLES-Sales of 1,000 bbls Potatoes for abin ment at \$1a\$1 20 per bhl. Sales of Onions at \$1 40a\$1 50 per bbl. Sales of Cubbaga at \$25ag98 per thousand. WHISKY-Moderate stocke; prices this week steady conflagration in the awamp beyond the railroad at thathic for raw, with railes at the whart to day at 164c. bridge near that town, has extended over a space We quote rectified from stores at 19c. Receipts this of two miles in length, by one mile in width. The week 36 h'ts. We hear of miles of Peach Brandy from stores at 90ca\$1. Holders of old peach are demanding \$1231 95 per gillon Com non Branty 25c per gallon French Ready \$1.25.83 per cation.

PHOVINIONS—Market firm, with no receipts. We quite sales of B confrontiones, at 60 for elect sides, rates of shoulder: at 8 title; large sales of bigger large sales of bigger large sales of bigger caref hams at 9 intre.

Sales of plate hams at 7.2766. Batali mics of lard at 0 in 26.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

C. II. Dagw, Richmotal, V2 Rav. J. Dickey, Heinp u. 1.la. M. RYAY, Maysville, hy. Rev. WM. Genn, Christianburg, Ky, J. M. McKin, 31, N. Fitta st., Panadelphia. Joseph Fishes, Chester, Vt. BECKNER & CANNIFF, Latayotte, Ia. INTERESTINO FROM BOLIVIA .- Late advices from J. Balbwin, Bathany, Va. Bolivia state that three revolutions had lately ta- Uno. Scassonwich, Owensbero, Ky. tlenar Charin, Canaudaigua, N. Y.

BROWN & WILLIAMSON, Commercial Buildings, Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio. New York high acbool, which he has presented to the fire department, to endow two sons of deceased it. Brachar, Russeliville, Ky. Rev. Houren Carwa, Cincago III. ilou. A. W. GRAHAM, Bontingreen. Ky. subtican, that the Hon. Wm. C. Rives will probabably leave this country, on his mission to France,

J. B. Russell, Gazette Ollan, Cincinnati, O. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State atreet, Boaton.

sum of \$3,422,486. The receipts for the quarter ending the 30th of June, were \$11,111,471, and tastruction to areas and on the Plane VOLUME ABLAMO A ICZ begs to announce to the content of the states of Louisville and or tally that size mas content or earlies to reside to this city, and that she was to happy to devote meriors a major to the instruction of a join added to the professional and the state of the first position are content appropriately say at the half the major of the state of the half the major of the state of the house, on Walnut street, in in mouse east of the

Lufuct ai terais MEDICIL BOOKS. ECRWITH & MURIUM, naving made arrange. mon a win the prin ap t indutes purishers in the case, will receive all new Midical Books from the press of dessets. Lea de Banchard, Messes. Barrington de that well, blesses. Cindral de thatestoure, dec., as soon as the year to brought hereafter purishenton.

is de M. have on hand a specual I assortment of S na-dard Medical Works; including, the Text Books used in the Louisvine Medical University, and the new books i the day. Physicians wishing to replensh their library, should liad to giving us a cut on ac warrant our Books of selected time and periods in every fragett, or to ufliable at our expense. Medical Catalogues lumnished gentia.

Aug. i 632 Main al., of. I med and Fourth als. DECKWITH & MOUTON, Wholesale Man St., below thing, at J. ollawer's and stand.— School Books on head by H. & M. watch will be sold to Colog. n's Art. miches, l'ike's do ; Sm.th's do ; Sml

e) 's do., Ray 's do.; Emerson's do.; Davis' ado.; O.c. to nator h's Botan); M.s. Lincoln's do.; Botan) 197 Grammers: Binnen's; thater's; Smith's Blass's
Bru e's, Eritham's; Mores's.

Dictionaries: webster'ng Walker's; Worcester'ng
Contrast Johnson's, George. con Top lieu: - Vilenell's; Satth's Oirey's; Muise's Par ey's; two draw's, Sattary Other's; Mulser's; Par ey's; two draw's, Series; Penneck's; Grimsham's; God ich's, Winaru's, Winaru's, ito bias'; 13 ier s, dec. Speciesa:—Caulicy's Com's; Hazen's; Necum. y's; Ecocic; Escurentary; National by Emerson.

Primera-I online on School, New, Eciette, dec. Serentials county to careful to pare hand for ky are frequented to examine out stucks and prices, No. offe Main slies I, aithe old at Early J. Branch, re.
Aug 4 DEL NULLIA SounTON, W O delightfut rooms can be trad with board, at the corner of Third and Walnut streets, if application be made soon.

Also-Several geutlemen can be secommodated with or williout runing. [Jy 21-m

TRANSPLVANIE CNIVERSIAN. THE 32d session will open on the 1st Monday in No. remoct next under the directors of the following l'uessily, via: Benj. W. Dudley, M. D., Professor of the Principles R best Poict, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and

James M. Bush, M. D., Professor of Special and Sur-14 MI 4 1-3 - wiles 5 . Sant's toman, M. D., I'coussor of Theory and Prac-ice of Medicine.
Elimenter L. Hudley, M. D., Prefessor of General and diffutinginal Assembly and r Ligaton g) tions Air bounds, as the trockers of Materia Medica and furfapering. Wal, M. Boling M. D., Prof of Obstetal s and the Diseases of Women and chiming.

H. M. Shidwan, M. D. Dun mark for of Anatomy. The con or a full course in \$100, involuting in markets. The Marriculation and Licenty intert is \$0. The time ugand indging from \$2 to 1 \$1 to par heard-Lex'n,ton, Kr., July \$1, 1819. DIA TO-FORTES .- We have Just received an in-

three of the terrors, but want beauting patients and in addition to our tornies a such a titlers our additions of the titlers our plets and spried ever of rella . Ha erencett public. We have new in state time go he cut carren cuscommunitative frame fortel l places do 7 do

t very superior do ut do 2 pas a square tablet do 64 do 2 rouse toucheted co 6 do Count is no resewood & other risas Poste, with 2 il ish tabie, osewood Cottave Ptano Forten, with titou ded legs; I prato equite seewood 6 octave Plano Portes, with no de ca lege, no hogany 6 octave Plano-Forter gualio : quale nese rt no fores are h la at New Yorn manufecta-

Le second hand Pienes bou, it, exchanged, and re-Atways on most (cirdesale and retail) Musical estruments of the state, there is ever, not the largest Music and book Besters, Next to Bus on Louisville. CHAUNCET CARPENTER.

PLANING & WEATHER-BOARDING MILL. STEARNS & CO. A LARGE assertment of eLounting, SHELVING, WEATHER-BUIRDING, &C., Coustanty on WEATHER HOARDING, FLOORING, 4c., awed all oressed to order. Cottagrox, Ay.

NOTICE TO TAILORS. of Glazed Walding, black and winte, for the use of latters and electricers. It is on the very best quality, of any thickness required, well jlazed, and sold lower man duit this week, with but light sales reported. Priess are line namera actions. We are now making is in sufficient as heretofore, and we quote the range of the marker at quantities to supply the whose demand west of the Alicabilities for Bagging, and Tiase for Rope. Sales early in promptly attended to.

RUSSELL 4 STEARNS. Cincinnail, January 20, 1819.-11 C. 40. 40.000 1.40), COLLECTOR AND GANERAL AGENT, Will attend promptly to any pushess entrusted to him—will act so A gent for the confection of states? ng accounts, de, de. Charges moderate. April 1, 1818 U

TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS. JUHN F. MANE. MANUPACTURER AND IMPUATER OF SNUFF, CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO. 12. 73, Third street, between Jefferson and Market, Louisvilla, Ky

NEW STEAM PURMITURE PACTORY. CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTEENTH STS.,

from the country respectfully whiched.

EDGAR NEEDHAM. N.B. A large lot of Italian Marok: Stales jant received

HART, MONTGOMERY & CO. SUCCESSORS TO ISAAC PUGH & Co.

No. 118 Chesaut Street—Fit I'LA OELPHIA,
Manufacturers and Imperiers of Paper liangings.
Have always for sale a large stock of FAF hito, of avery
variety manufactured, which they will sell wholesale and
ratait at the towest rates.

Sept. 9th, 1818.—tf. WOODMUPP & SCHOOL

PLANE MANUFACTURERS, And Dealers in BARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Sign of the Sig Mans, 63, Third Street, coar Muschle, Ky.

Good Night. FROM THE . GERNAN OF PATER.

Yet stars are glimmering through the cope The air sights softly through the wanderiog trees;

Dark is the night!

And in oocence, unstained by evil leaven. All bright within-the outward gloom can

please. With the sweet tofluence of the calm hour filled, In its cleur bosom carrying its own heaven! To all who have their duy's work well fulfilled-To them good night! Still to the night!

All day's loud noises wane: Weary and tearing evelids own the culm: And sleep is lutting in her soft domain The throbbing heart with Heaven's socihing belin

To you for whom her chades descend in vain, Whom care keeps watching, peece your cares disarm: Soothed be the couch of sorrow and of pain-To such good night!

Rich is the night! Can man hope here for more, When the dark night of trouble vells him Than in he ght dreams to see heav'n one its

And each warm wish by funcy crowu'd? To you for whom those smiles by day no more May her soft whospers in her sleep be found! To you good night!

Fault springs by night. When all the I no heart hailed, l ave long bemail the landy hillock slept-When they-the dearly loved-the deep wall Fate's bitter flood from thy fond arm hath

Though, amid all the trials that assailed, One eye, above the stars, its watch buth kept And watches atlit, good night!

A Bost Expedition down the Jordan

A good deel of attention, scientific and otherwise, has of late been injected to the Ho v Land and adjoining countries; many interest ug points of gengraphy and topog a hy have been discussed, an ong others, the di pres ion of the Dead Sea, the level of which has been asce lamed to be more

been shown by comparison with British riv- danger; and then, the moment they take feet, and only in one little gap westhere a spider weave his web across their path. which may be classed with the Jordan - their mouths to receive the bit.' the fall is 16 feet to the mile; and in this the disputes with the Arabs, the bargain- the lead brought up rock-salt, and darkdistance there are neither rapids nor catalings with new escorts, that the lieutenant colored mud. 'On the second day,' conracts. In the fall of the Tweed we have was almost driven med.' Sometimes the tinues the narative, 'et eleven o'clock, we e nearly parallel illustration. The ques Bedouins would go off in e body, thinking got sight of the tent; end at twelve we reachthe Geographical Society's 'Journal.'-Lientenant Molyn ux of the shin Sparian, would be impossible to give any account of substance; iron was dreadfully corroded, amiliest boat) on camele' backs overland king signals. The expedition, indeed, 'was took away all appetite. the Jordan to the Dead Sea, and return by way of J rusalem and Jaffa, after an 'exof the Dead Sea.' 'The commander of was no enviable task. the vessel offered every aid, and furnished his lieutenant with lette a fron and to the auth rities of the co miry, so as to facilitate whin initest tion was a be apprehend

days' travelle g, the pirty ' rrive at the cop of the last ridge of hills ove looking the Like of Tiber as end the valley of the Jiedan, ind enjoved a most nagnificen vew. Jebel Sneikh, smothered in cloudwas distinctly seen; elore us were the blue waters of Tib riss, surrounded by fine

In descending the hills to the lake shore the difficulties began. 'By degrees,' says

and tak ng soundings and other observa. and dragged her to the shore. Lyscomb, of the death of this gallant officer, which All for the best-then fling away terrors. tions, the boat was steered for the entrance who drew a pisiol, was knocked into the took place, through the combined effect of of the river; and encamping for the night water by a blow of a stick; and having climate and over-exertion, soon after his reon the benk, the party were visited by got the boat on the shore, they robbed the turn to the ship. numbers of Arais, who, after some person men of all their arms and amunition, took sion, left them unmolested, but kept the their hats, and let them go. They also BULWER AND EUGENE ARAM .-- A starttravellers in a state of apprehension during robbed the two Arabs of their arms, end of ling announcement is made by Sir Edward the night, end again the next morning fir most of their clothes, and threatened to kill Bulwer Lytton, in his preface to the presseveral miles of the route. The true character of the stream soon became apperent, acter of the stream soon became apperent, This was all the intelligence we could obtain a stance was noticed by one of the men aloft, and we warned the ceptain figuratively—for something short of £20.

Turkish Gallantry.—A Mexican, them off with a beating.— ent edition of 'Eugene Arem,' tha last volve amount. The burn them by myself, and we warned the ceptain figuratively—for something short of £20.

valley.

ly barren hills in search of food. The sendy ground. difference between the two lakes, which dinary sagacity of the Arab mares, which and as the see made an unusual noise, I to please. Duty relaxes in their hands.— Kay and myself to go to his lodge. feet. This observation, made by the preside heik lay down to sleep, with his mare tied ers.

from the Linn of Dee to the sea, 72 miles, For the next few days, so frequent were 225 fathoms, and the least 178 fathom

scep that we were obliged to hold the boat mined on going in seerch of the missing up by ropes, till at length we arrived at a point beyond which the camel-could no language, Toby offered to go in his stead, enclosing a copy of the account that they the language, Trouble and sorrow are friends in disgular; proceed, and to return was impossible—
The Lieutenent then pursues:—'After most had given him of their adventures. It the stones, when started, rolled to the cot anxiously awaiting his return for en hour, would be a mere waste of words to state my tom; the camels began to roar; then follow he came back full gallop to inform me that joy at these tidings.' The boat was carried ed the usual trembling of the lega—the had found the boet; that she had been back to the coast, and on the 12th of Sep. ce tain precursor of a tell; and, in short, to attacked; and that he had learned this pain-tember Lieutenant Molyneux found himself save the boat, it became necessary to out ful intelligence from the guide and the other once more on board the Spartan. And the lashings, and let her slide down on her Arab, who were now elone bringing her until more accurate information shall be keel to the foot of the hill. There we down the river. Forty for fifty men had obtained, we may consider that the ques. Who to the shores of Despair may have we again harn-seed the unfortunate camela, and collected on the banks on each side of the tion, es to the nature of the Jordan, is anproceeded without further mi hap to Ti e liver, armed with muskets, and commenc- swered. rias, where, pessing and the weils of the ed their attack by throwing stones at the We wish we could close our narrative All for the best! be a man but confiding, town, we pit hed our tent within a few boat, and firing into the water close to her; here: but it is necessary, however painful, Af er closeing the lake once or twice, all waded into the river, seized upon her, commenced, intelligence has been received

part of the Ghor is entitled to be called a sunrise. The letter from the Governor of into 'a desponding and gloomy mood.'

In this way the travellers proceeded, opposed not only by naturel obstacles, but by
the fierce and rapacious character of the pedition; and the agha (leader of the solution) in the fierce and rapacious character of the pedition; and the agha (leader of the solution) in the fierce and rapacious character of the pedition; and the agha (leader of the solution) in the fierce and rapacious character of the pedition; and the agha (leader of the solution) in the fierce and rapacious character of the pedition; and the agha (leader of the solution) in the fierce and rapacious character of the pedition; and the agha (leader of the solution) in the fierce and rapacious character of the pedition; and the agha (leader of the solution) in the fierce and rapacious character of the pedition; and the agha (leader of the solution) in the fierce and rapacious character of the pedition; and the agha (leader of the solution) in the fierce and rapacious character of the pedition; and the agha (leader of the solution) in the fierce and rapacious character of the pedition; and the agha (leader of the solution) in the fierce and rapacious character of the pedition; and the fierce and rapacious character of the pedition; and the fierce and rapacious character of the solution in the fierce and rapacious character of the solution in the fierce and rapacious character of the solution in the fierce and rapacious character of the solution in the fierce and rapacious character of the solution in the fierce and rapacious character of the solution in the fierce and rapacious character of the solution in the fierce and rapacious character of the solution in the fierce and rapacious character of the solution in the fierce and rapacious character of the solution in the fierce and rapacious character of the solution in the fierce and rapacious character of the solution in the fierce and rapacious character of the solution in the fierce and rapacious character of the solution in the fierce and rapacious character of the solution in the fierce and natives. In some places the river was so diers) was requested to be in readiness with some one else; who desire above all things ing netting with a knife in order to get on rocky and shallow, that it was found desira- his men the following morning. 'At last,' to avoid making themselves enemies, and board. On being detected, he instantly tile to transfer the boat again for a time to pursues the Lieutenant, 'we reached the would have all, of every shade of opinion, jumped into one of the canoes which were the ce rela' backs. On this occasion, ob. mouth of the river, where I was glad to find and every variety of sentiment, their friend; alongside, and made his escupe. The capservers the Lieurenan—From a hill over the boat floating on the sluggish waters of who fear to speak their own views decided. We had great difficulty in ly, and modify their thoughts, and round call him back. The chiefs amiled end said of the whole valley, with its many Arab getting anywhere near the shore, on account off their expressions into such a conveni. e campments, all made of the common of the mershy nature of the ground, several ent ambiguity, that they are much like the coarse black camel hair cloth. Very large horses and mules having sunk up to their ancient oracles, whose dicta were sure to be chiefe, and threatened to hang them up un. herds of camels were to be seen in every bodies in the mid; but at length we pitched applicable any how, no matter how events less they caused the delinquent to be brought pany her from Turin to Paris. It turned Canning, "your elephants, were fellow, drection stalking about upon the apparent the tent on a small patch of sound but turned out. Such nien to be sure, in some back to be punished. The moment the

tic serpent twisting down the valley. Af ing dark, with only two oars, and with no dence of any body to such a degree as to day, however, the offender was brought to ter forming an island of an evel form, and one who had much idea of using them ex. be trusted with important interests? Do the ship and delivered up, when the cap shoul five or six miles in circumference, the cept myself, or eny notion of boat-sailing. not men come to regard them as a sort of tain ordered him to be stripped and tied up, two branches of the Jordan again unite is: Under these circumstances, as I made sail negation in society, neither a plus nor a but did not flog him. He was then dismiss-

were teken three times, the deepest being palian.

found impressible to satisfy the exorbitant strong the were many shells on the The first religous scene they knew, was have the netting up. He then bid me go pretensions to her hand.—Forsyth's Hor.

and after they thus remified the men, they to add, that since the above columns were

Bedouins stopped thu party, and demanded ed, but without obtaining any tidings of the Many a man of ordinary capacity, by pur. trading along the coast. territories; but after some altercetion, a hope that the men might have succeeded come to be thought e great man, and reach. in great numbers. On their coming along. Oregon and Columbia River. compromise was effected for a third of the in reaching the coast, threw the Lieutenant ed a position of standing and influence to side, the captain ordered the boarding-net which men of really higher powers aspire ting to be put up round the ship, end would

Nothing but folly gues faithless and fearful; Courage forever is happy and wise; All for the best-if a man would but know it Providence wishes us all to be blust; This is no dream of the paudit or poet: Huaven is gractous, and-all's for the best All for the best! set this on your standard,

Away, wearled swallow, or heart-stricked Providence tenderly governs the rest, And the frail bark of his creature is guiding, Wteely and warily, all for the best

Muet all your fears and your fees in the van And in the midst of your dangers or errors Trust like a child, while you strive like a man; Ali's for the best-unbiassed, undoubted, Providence reigns from the East to the West,

demands of the Arabe, Lieut. Molyneux beach. I must here mention a curious their own marriage before the Lord God .- to the captain, and I went; but before I tensius. operations among the Badouin tribes, from determined on proceeding without an escort; broad strip of foam which appeared to lie They learned to love him as the interpreter could speak to him, he called out, 'Well, and after the place of rendezvous was in a straight line, nearly north and south, and sealer of their love to each other; end Kas, are the Indians coming out to-day?' I reached by the mounted party, continues: throughout the whole length of the sea. It if they hed continued in their uprightness, said I thought so. He then asked are the Four canels were provided for the boat 'We, as usual, stuck Toby's spear in the did not commence, as might be supposed, life would have been a form of wedded chiefs in good humor yet?' I said I never and baggige, wesides horses. After two ground, with the ensign flying on it, as a at the exit of the Jordan, but some miles to worship—a sacred mystery of spiritual one. sew them in better humor. 'I humbled the sign I for the toat to bring up, intending to the westward, and it seemed to be constantprinceed its soon as she arrived. The last ly bubbling end in motion, like e stream continue. Curiosity triumphed over innoand we will get on much better,' said the time I had seen her was from the top of the that runs repidly through a lake of still cence. They tasted sin and knew it in captain. At this moment McKay joined western cliffs; she was then nearly abreast water; while nearly over this white track, their fell. Man is changed; man's heart us, and repeated to the ceptain what he had of ue; and notwithstanding the windings of during both the nights that we were on the and woman's are no longer what the first just stated to me. 'The captain leughed; the river, es the weter was good, and so water, we observed in the sky a white streak heerts were. Beauty is hiemished. Love observing to McKey, 'You pretend to know she had four men to pull and one to steer like a cloud, extending also in a straight is debased. Sorrow and tears are in the a great deal about the Indian character ranges of hills; o the left the white rairs (Grant, Lyscomb, Winter, with the guide line from north to south, and an far as the world's cup. Sin has swept away all par. you know nothing at ell.' And so the conof Sa ed. perched on a hill; and near the me had brought from Tibetins, and the man eye could neach.'

northern end of the lake a gap in the moun tains, with a green patch, which in about an hour.' The boat, to Jeticho, the party saw a horseman at a the innocent world is bowed under its curse. Still one thing remains as it and perturbation of minut was increased by the next day to return to south, and as it a disean matter, and the world is bowed under its curse. Still one thing remains as it and perturbation of minut was increased by the next day to return to Jeticho, the party saw a horseman at a the innocent world is bowed under its curse. Still one thing remains as it and perturbation of minut was increased by the innocent world; and that the dearest, to Jeticho, the party saw a horseman at a disean matter, and the world is bowed under its curse. Still one thing remains as it and perturbation of minut was increased by the innocent world; and the manner in which the captain treeted his the innocent world; and that the dearest, to advice; and liaving, to all appearance, and the manner in which the captain treeted his the innocent world; and the manner in which the captain treeted his advice; and liaving, to all appearance, and the manner in which the dearest. out he spot where the Jordan discharges its however, did not arrive; and the Lieutanant distance galloping towards them, and at the innocent world; and that the dearest, to mation of such. Providence seems often could have possessed sufficient delicacy of the primal love. becoming auxious, sent out scouts to look times firing a pistol; and we can sympathise he e symbol foraver of the primal love.— presentiment of what was brooding among to discipline these people by increasing the perception to feel three little peasures. the difficulties began. 'By degrees,' says' Meantime he hed taken up a secure positiveness they have voluntarily induced or cherished, until it becomes a tormenting pocketa, and set down on the lerboard side or cherished, until it becomes a tormenting of the quarter-deck in a pensive mood. In a short time efterwards, the Indians began allaying. They are crushed by the gods cident which happened to two hundred of to flock about the ship, both men and women, in great crowds, with their furs; and certeinly I myself thought there was not the ailuta penetralia of the mansion—the dres- for by no other name can I call my perse least danger, particularly as the woman ac- sing-rount and bed-room of Lady Blessing- verance—inay enable the observer of Ba compenied the men to trade; but I was sur- ton-amidst crowds of costly and beautiful ture to surmount the most dishearer ing dis prised that the captain did not put the net- objects, there was one that was interesting ficulties. I left the village of Henderson ting up. It was the first time I ever saw a from the association which surrounded it. in Kentucky, situated on the banks of the ship trade there without adopting that pre. At the further extremity of the inner epart. Ohio, where I resided for several years. caution. As soon as the Indians arrived, ment the eye was attracted to a superb bed-proceed to Philadelphia on business. the captain, relying no doubt on the appa- stead, which reflected the rich blue satin looked at all my drawings before my de rent reconciliation which had taken place hangings and fine mostin curtains with parture, placed them in charge of a reabetween McKay and the chiefs on shore, which it was decorated, in a large pier tive, with the injunction to see that no and wishing perhaps to atone for the insult glass let into the wall behind it. The bedhe hed offered the latter, flew from one ex-treme to the other, receiving them with open carved; but it owed its chief velue to the arms, and admitting them on board without fact of its having once belonged to Jose- home for a few days, I inquired after my reserve, and without the usual precautions. phine Beauharnais. Under that canopy the box, end what I was pleased to call my The trade went on briskly, end et the cap discrowned empress, and repudiated wife, treasure. The box was produced and open tain's own prices. The Indians throwing had sighed through many e sleepless night, ed; but, reader, feel for me, -a part of the goods received into the cenoes, which mourning the loss of him whom love had Norway rats had taken possession of the And by both wisdom and mercy surrounded, in doing so, they managed to conceal their with prophetic eye the bitter future reservements of paper, which, and haply foreseeing whole, and they had seare a young which. knives about their persons, which circum- ed to avenge her for his misplaced ambition. but a month previous, represent

short distance we had come, the river had been upwards of 100 fee: broad and 4 or 5 feet deep; but the first turning after leav. In guide and the other Arab had a large ruined bridge, the arches of which, having ell fellen down, obstructed our passage. Here our difficulties commenced; and for seven hours that we travelled that a man that you service, which means no more than when in this country usual, with a smile of contempt, and no you write to a man that you ere his 'obeding the first turning after leav. A Russian Wife Fair.—The chief means no more than when in this country usual, with a smile of contempt, and no you write to a man that you ere his 'obeding the first turning after leav. A late Turkish and between the desvent of the captain began to sustant of calling Mr. McKay to him, was too great to be endured, a best of the desvent. A late Turkish and the desvent of the desvent of the captain began to sustant of calling Mr. McKay to him, when the and they had endeavored to fellow me, and a large ruined bridge, the arches of which, having ell fellen down, obstructed our passage. Here our difficulties commenced; the very concluded that they had endeavored to fellow me, and a large ruined bridge, the arches of which, having ell fellen down, obstructed our passage. Here our difficulties commenced; the very concluded that they had endeavored to fellow me, and the troeted the suggestions, as the troeted the suggestions, as denstry to the treeted the suggestions, as the troeted the suggestions, as the treeted the suggestions, as the treeted the suggestions, as the captain denstry to the troeted the suggestions, as the captain hour, the destruction of the arches of which, having a left to a man that you ere his 'obeding the arches of the destruction of the destruction of the destruction of the arches of the feet the and the troeted the anguest and for seven hours that we travelled that deep new are a aracely ever had sufficient water to swim the boart for 100 yeards together.'

The party were now in a critical position: surrounded on all sides by bands of Clarke, he was free from both the premediately pushed off, and the mass sacre began. The conflict was bloody but short. The savages with their naked knives on the look of the devoted ship, the women in the center of the devoted ship, the women in the cent The Arebe hung on the skirts of the party, apparently with a view of turning any mis.

The Arebe hung on the skirts of the party, a very great diminution of the ambassadriel apparently with a view of turning any mis.

The Arebe hung on the skirts of the party, notorious plunderers, and darkness coming tated design, and the actual deed of mur. short. The savages with their naked knives on, added to which, anxiety as to the fate of der." So thorough is the conviction of Sir wardrobe.

At last, when his excellency's and horrid yells, rushed on the unsuspecting gated thousands promenade up and down adventure to account; and when villages the missing men, rendered the Lieutenant education to the conviction been corroborsted, the whole population torned truly miserable. It seemed cruel to aban. conviction been corroborsted, thet he says out to look at the strategies. S metimes the river agreed out into shellow channels, in the manufacture of safety in the obstructing rocks and bushes. The Ghor, or great Valley of the Jordan, is described as 'ebout 8 or 9 the Jordan, is des

Page of the Tongain and her Adventurers. inany flends about the ship; but before ! Good men ate distinguished by vacious The captain of the vessel was a tash and had got two gun-shots from the ship, and Besides other impediments, the river was Governor at the castle; and so well did the characteristics arising out of temperament, choleric man—or, if these accounts repre- not ten minutes efter I had left her, also obstructed by numerous weirs, built by the Lieutenant urge his case, that in a short education, and circumstances, which impart sent him truly, a monster. Quarrels com-Arabs to divert the water into the frequent time four well mounted soldiers, accompanies to the modes they adopt of menced as soon as the party got and to sea; filling the whole place with broken fragsmall channels cut for irrigating their fields, ied by the guide with refreshments, and a accomplishing plans of life, and certaing and before the Tonquin reached the Oregon, ments and mutilated bodies. The sight was like French ments and mutilated bodies. It was not easy to pass these weigs without note for the sailors, were accompanients, and a accompanient of the countries of the Church, Capt. Thorn had thrown one men over-terrific and overwhelming. Weeks must his French was execrable. a row, as the natives insisted on the gap try in search of them. Meantime Lieuten- for the benefit of the benef made for the boat being built up ugain. In one many was so thick and by that awful act of revenge, one hundred the war; of none of those sight of his best seamen to inevitable away eight of his best high that the bost had to be lifted over. ted the Pasha, and obtained from him let. of no compromise, fears no results, and death on the bar of the river. But justice some of the canoes, elthough at a great a word, but went on, some of the canoes, elthough at a great a word, e In addition to this there was unessiness re- ters to two other pashes, directing them to presses on to the right with an earnestness comes to all nicn, as the encients said: the distance off, had a narrow escape. The specting the cattle and beggage; which, send out men to the search, besides ten sol. and perseverance which are almost sure to death of this half-savage man is one of the melaucholy and fatal cetastrophe, apreed cookery, end dress, and the writes Lieutenant Molyneux, 'were fre- diers to assist the officer in his own explora. Win success. This is the decided policy. most tragic on record. The story has been desolation, lamentation and terror through. he paused for a little; and I said a second sec quently obliged to diverge to a considerable tion, and accompany him efterwards to the With produces in judging the right, and distance from the river; but a capital fellow Dead Sea. On returning to Jericho, the due regard to circumstances, such men are of Capt. Thorn: now let us hear Mr. longing to the ship was saved by the Indithat we hired at Tiberies as a guide arrived; and the very apt to bend the opinions of others to Ross's version. After disembarking the ans, and so terrifying was the effect, so ble by bringing the constituent parts that we nired at liberas as a guide artist. boat wee found to have arrived; and the very apt to bend the opinions of others to liberas as a guide artist. boat wee found to have arrived; and the very apt to bend the opinions of others to liberas as a guide artist. boat wee found to have arrived; and the very apt to bend the opinions of others to liberas as a guide artist. boat wee found to have arrived; and the liberas are liberas as a guide artist. boat wee found to have arrived; and the liberas are liberas as a guide artist. boat wee found to have arrived; and the liberas are liberas as a guide artist. boat wee found to have arrived; and the liberas are liberas as a guide artist. boat wee found to have arrived; and the liberas are liberas as a guide artist. boat wee found to have arrived; and the liberas are liberas as a guide artist. boat wee found to have arrived; and the liberas are liberas are liberas as a guide artist. boat wee found to have arrived; and the liberas are liberas as a guide artist. boat wee found to have arrived; and the liberas are liberas as a guide artist. boat wee found to have arrived; and the liberas are liberas are liberas as a guide artist. boat wee found to have arrived; and the liberas are liberas are liberas as a guide artist. boat wee found to have arrived; and the liberas are liberas ed us greatly in overcoming, all our dim- next day the district of country in which theirs, and in the end succeed against all colonies. By and by a sheek end four the outrage occurred wes diligently explore obstacles, in whatever thay undertake.— Tonquin was voyaging still farther north, ed there soon afterwards, not en Indian deur of the deluge, and the preservation of would venture to go near them. - Ross's life in Genesis, and the Paradise Lost, an Dedouits stopped this party, and demanded ed, but without obtaining any tidings of the Many a man of ordinary capacity, by pur. trading along the Coast.

Next day the Indians came off to trade Adventures of the First Settlers on the ludicrous effect produced by Drayton

The Days of Old.

A curious instance of a lady availing harself, in 1540, of the right to appear by champion in a breach of promise of marriage' case, is mentioned in the memoirs of the Marechal de Vielleville. The husband of Philippe de Montespedon having died in Hereupon Lord -Piedmont without issue, she was left a in raptures of a picture with he had measure, avoid making enemies, but do chiefs were seized, all the Indians fled from wished to have the advantage of his escort. This floored the ambassado for half are Jordon had eptic into two streams of about Two soldiers were left in charge of the they make for themselves decided tuning the ship in consternation. The chiefs on the journey; and when she arrived et its hour.—Coleridge's Table Tall. equal size shoully after leaving Ei Buk'ak; tent, while the officer, with Toby and two friends? Do they generally reach emi- were kept on board att night with a guard termination, she cavalierly dismissed him, and its winding course, which was marked men, an Arab and Greek, embarked.— nence? Are they generally successful in over them. Food was offered them, but saying, 'Adieu, sir! your lodging is at the by luxuriant vegetation, looked like a gigan. We shoved off, he says, just as it was fall. their undertakings? Have they would neither eat nor drink. Next hostel des Ursins, end mine at the hostel Saint Denis, close to that of the Augustins." The Marquis still persisted in his suit; but as Philippe continued obdurate, he asserted the most fastidious people. Horace W that she had made him a formal promise of pole was a proverb of ep cuean parts. me lately above an old curiously-formen and lost sight of the northern shore, I could minus, but a sort of smooth round O, well ed. The chiefs were also liberated, and inarriage, and cited her to appear before the larity of tasie, yet mone of me vulgar at bridge, marked in the mep as Jisr Mejamia." not help feeling that I was embarked in a enough in its place, but which no body lest the ship, refusing with descain a present court of pailiament. She came there, at On encamping in the evening, an interest silly, if not a perilous undertaking. The wants very much to do with? We call the that was offered them, and vowing vengeance tended by a numerous company of friends, coarse allusion or a malicious felsehood. ing instance of sagacity is recorded by the breeze gradually freshened, till there was policy of such men the temporising policy. On the whites for the insult received. Next and, having been desired by the president Beckford, of Fonthill, demanded that the ranean. The Sea of Tiberiae also is reck. leader. 'I was much interested,' he writes, quite sea enough for such a little creft: we Thay are time servers. They say agrees day not an Indian came to the ship, but in to hold up her hand, she was asked whether should be thrice winnowed for his use, but oned as 84 feet below the latter level; the during the night, in observing the extraor. passed several petches of white frothy form, ble things to every body. Their object is the afternoon an old chief sent for Mr. Mc. what was his life? Louis XIV. was the We quis, who was then present in court. She lently nice in some things, what was the are 60 miles apart, being more than 1000 are indeed leantiful creatures. The old was many times afraid that they were break. Language bends under their efforts to keep did so, and were very kindly treated. Mr. answered upon her honor that she had not; in others? If we observe a person proud a good conscience, and yet not displease, McKay was a greet favorite among the In- and when the court proceeded to press her of a reputation for fastidiousness, we shall dent of the Geographic | Society in 1842, close to him, and twice during the evening Two days and nights were passed on the or he contrary. They are a supple sort of dians; and I have no doubt that the egotism which always find the egotism which always fin his elicited additional remarks and size she gave him notice of the approach of foot bosom of the dread lake: when the sun compromising milk and water material, destroying the ship was at this time fully passionete wermth, Gentlemen, I never life will at times lead him to be on the sun compromising milk and water material, destroying the ship was at this time fully passionete wermth, in the sun compromising milk and water material, destroying the ship was at this time fully passionete wermth, in the sun compromising milk and water material, destroying the ship was at this time fully passionete wermth, in the sun compromising milk and water material, destroying the ship was at this time fully passionete wermth, in the sun compromising milk and water material, destroying the ship was at this time fully passionete wermth, in the sun compromising milk and water material, destroying the ship was at this time fully passionete wermth, in the sun compromising milk and water material, destroying the ship was at this time fully passionete wermth, in the sun compromising milk and water material, destroying the ship was at this time fully passionete wermth, in the sun compromising milk and water material, destroying the ship was at this time fully passionete wermth, in the sun compromising milk and water material, destroying the ship was at this time fully passionete wermth. gestions; and Dr. Robinson, in discussing steps by walking round and round; and was up, the party were scorched by the vever learning, and never able to come to arranged, and that it was intended, if possi- was in a court of justice before; and this something disgusting. We are despend to the description of the desc it, states that in the distance traversed by when that did not awaken him, she put her heat, as though they were in a well heated the knowledge of the truth;" ever striving ble, to save McKay's life in the general makes me fear that I may not answer prop. from such people no delicate, slent ell the rivers there is room for three cataracts, head down and neighed. The first party oven; and on the second night they were efter something, but scarcely ever ettaining massacre. But not finding this practicable erly. But to put a stop to all captious cavshe notified were some stray comels, and chilled with cold winds, and the bost be. it, and when they do, it is by some ind: without the risk of discovery, he, as we illing and word-catching, I swear in the face Some authorities affirm that the observation of this assembly to God and the king—to privileges in unconsidered tribes, on which shall soon learn, fell with the rest. When of this assembly to God and the king—to privileges in unconsidered tribes, on which tions to determine the levels must have ing. The Benisakhers generally ride with In some places the aid cliffs rise perpen frightened at their own shadow, and turned we were on shore, we saw the chiefs, and God under pain of eternal damnation to wait no "flowing thanks." The may be a saw the chiefs, and God under pain of eternal damnation to wait no "flowing thanks." The may be a saw the chiefs, and God under pain of eternal damnation to wait no "flowing thanks." been incorrect; on the other hand, it has a halter only, except when they apprehand dicularly to the height of 1200 or 1500 aside, after this habit has become fixed, if they seemed all in good humor, and asked my soul; and to the king under the penalty kind and obliging to a certain extent, but me if the captain was still angry; and on of loss of honor and life—that I have never when the service required involves anything ers, that there is nothing extraordinary in their bridles from their saidle-bow, the any sign of vegetation: a drearier scene What good do such men ever do in the being assured that they would be well treat. given pledge or promise of marriage to the disagreeable, anything offensive to the use the presumed fall. The Dee is a river mares turn their heads round, and open could scarcely be imagined. Soundings world or the Church? — Western Episco. ed and kindly received by him if they went mares turn their heads round, and open could scarcely be imagined. Soundings world or the Church? — Western Episco. on board, they appeared highly pleased, and I never thought of such a thing in my life. apply elsewhere. Their fineness of nauromised to go and trade the following day. And if there is any one who will assert the THE FIRST MARRIAGE. - Marriage is of Mr. McKay was walking backwards and contrery, here is my chevalier, whom I offer only those which will pass the test, and contrery, date prior to sin itself-the only relic of forwards on deck in rather a gloomy mood, to maintain my words, which he knows are science is not hurt, for unsuspected proa peredise that is left us-one smile that and considerably excited; himself and the entirely true, and uttored by the lips of a has given her a bribe. God let fall on the world's innocence, lin. captain having, as he told me, had some lady of honor, if ever there was one. And tion, however, has been answered for the party of the shore, quite done up, and thankful present in another way, an account of were well ermed, and could command n for having escaped, which none of us ex. which ap ears in he last published part of certain degree of respect. So tortuous, pected to do the night before. Everything fore God himself, which was sorely against McKay's (begging the pardon of the court,) a villaintoo, was the river, that, es we are told, 'it in the boat was covered with a nasty slimy person, the office of Guest, Witness and will. As soon as I got on deck he called our lier.' This spirited defiance caused no Priest. There stood the two godlike forms me to him. 'Well,' said he, 'are the Indi. little sensation in the audience; and the presleft the vessel at Caiffa on the Bay of Acre the various turnings; and the leader was and looked as if covered in patches with of innocence, fresh in the beauty of their sus coming to trade to day?' I said, 'Phey ident told the registrar that he might put up towards the ent of Angust, 1847, with obliged to ride continually between the boat coal tar; and the effect of the salt spray unstained nature. The hallowed shades of are. I wish they would not come, said his papers, for Madame la Marechale had three seemen, who had volunteered for the and the baggage, to ascertain the relative upon ourselves, by lying upon the skin, and the garden, and the garden another and much shorter road to occasion and Toby, a dragoman. The ob- position of each; a railway-whistle which getting into the eyes, nose, and mouth, pro. smiled to look upon so divine a pair. The undercurrent at work. After the captain's want settling the dispute. Then addressing ject was to tran-port the dingy (ship's he had with him proved very useful in me. duced constant thirst and drowsiness, and crystal waters flowed by, pure and transpa. I de conduct to the chiefs, I do not like so the marquis, he asked, Well, sir, whet say rent as they. The unblemished flowers sudden, so flattering a change. There is you to this chellenge?' But the love, as to Tiberias, to proceed from thence down should breathed incense on the sacred air, answer- treachery in the case, or they differ from all well as the valor of the latter, was fast country-not only looking out for positions Dead Sea on birds flying over its surface, ing to their upright love. An artless round other Indians I ever knew. I have told oozing away; and the craven knight an where we could not be taken by surprise, we killed some which were actually stand. of joy from all the vocal natures, was the the captain so-I have also suggested that swered by a very decided negative, 'I want amination of the course of the Jordan, a but enxiously looking out also for supply- ing in the water; and on Saturday, while hyinn, a sponteneous nuptial harmony, all hands should be on the elect when the not, said he, to take a wife by force; and well as of the valley through which it ing our commissariat.' With the thermount in the very centre of the sea, I three times such as a world in tune might yield, ere Indians are here, but he ridicules the sugflows, a depecially to measure the cepth eter ranging from 83 to 110 degrees, this saw ducks, or some other fowl, fly past us discord was invented. Religion blessed gestion as groundless. So let him have his wish to have her.' And so, making a low within shot. I saw no signs, however, of her two children thus, and led them forth own way. McKay then asked me my obeisance to the court, he prudently retired, On the 30th of the month, it having been fish, or of any living thing in the water, into life, to begin her wondrous history.— opinion. I told him it would be well to and the fair Philippe heard no more of his

> sensitiveness they have voluntarily induced twenty mattrasses and twenty feather bear want which nothing in nature is capable of their own hands have set up. Tun Couch or Josephine. - In the late it, merely to show how large thus asin.

in dense crowds. The idea realises what

Frere, and asked hir description in his Noah's flood _

"And now the bensts are walking for As well of ravio, as that chew the cad-The king of beasts his fury doth suppr And to the ark lead wa the liouse; The bull for hi solove male doth low,

And to the ark brings on the fair-oyed

Coursences of Nice People.

Like other things spurious, fastidiousness is often inconsistent with itself, the courses things are done, the cruell things said by sacrifice, no tender watching or other. tastes or needs, no graceful yelling up or

FASTIDIOUSNESS ILLUSTRATED OF STORY .- Hans Christian Andersen has av.

There was once a prince of great house and remove who wished to usery a rea. ou, there was always something about de claim to the title. So not being able to satisfy his fastidiousness on the po-

remained for a long time undecided One night during a tremendous storm, a young lady came to the door and te, ere' admittance, saying that she was a ea., cess. She was in a nios; pitiable o. -draggled from head to foot, with the repouring in torrents from her deheve, as locks, she looked forloin enough to a ex gar. But the prince would not per age her; he invited her to spend the note, and A HOME TYRANT.—Fastidiousness is a in the meantime his mother devised 3 23 dreadful weapon of domestic tyranny. - by which to ascertain whether her piness Many a household can tell the grinding sions were genuine. On the place after power of a selfishness which disguises itself the princess was to sleep she put three small under the form of delicacy of tastes end peas, and on the top of them twenty hebits. Many are the tears of vexation, trasses, covering these again with twee enxiety, mortification and disappointment, feather beds. Upon this luxu, ous occasioned by the unfeeling temper and in. the supposed princess retired to test, and considerate exactions which are the legiti- the morning she was asked how she had

mate fruit of undue attention to personal passed the night. comfort. One must be little observant of "Oh, most wretche.ly" what is about him if he have not sometimes "there was something hard been driven by the ingenious requisitions of which distressed me extremely, and as the self-indulgent, to wish that the hair-shirt, bruised me all over black and blue

the pulse-and-writer, and the finity bed of Then they knew that her pretensions

PERSEVERANCE OF AUDURON .- A. L my original drawings, nearly put a stop my researches in ornithology. I shall !!

lourness .- Nine tenths of the miseres and vices of manhood proceed from idethe Jordan, is described as 'ebout 8 or 9 miles broad, is described as 'ebout 8 or 9 miles broad, is described as 'ebout 8 or 9 miles broad, and in case of the non-arrival of the miles broad, and it is space is anything but a continuation of bare hills with yellow dried-up weeds, which look, when distant, like cornstubbles.—These hills, however, sink into insignificance when compared to the ranges of an old man as guide and driver of the smith mountains which enclose the Ghor; and it is mountains which enclose the Ghor; and it, therefore, only by comparison that this and instance of the non-arrival of the miles to those who, like ourselves, relative to those who, like ourselves, relative to those who, like ourselves, relative to the sum of the miles of the sum of the miles of the most moral of his wounted several more, till at last he fell ower class but in former times it week the miles of the most more, till at last he fell ower class and caresses, as one of the most moral of his kieses, and caresses, set it free over the male, then it is powered to the ranges of an a single object, can accomplish some own as single object, can accomplish some own as ingle object,